

## Iran Sanctions? Carrington Shrugs

Foreign Secretary Plays Down World Impact of British Reversal

By R.W. Apple Jr.

PARIS (NYT) — "This is a very minor said Lord Carrington, languidly un- and recrossing his legs. "We found that didn't break contracts signed between and now, and there was only one big in fact. This is a parliamentary democ- we depend on the support of the Commons."

ing to Americans, he continued: "Now we think are our friends, are unable to with the pistols we need for the Royal Constabulary because of opposition in a. It's rather the same thing, isn't it?"

British foreign secretary was reflecting, in view late last week, on the strains that eloped in the Atlantic alliance in the 2 months and on the British retreat last and Tuesday from a promise to coop-

erative sanctions against Iran.

Lord Carrington returned from a meet- European Economic Community for-

ers in Naples, having joined in a sent to prohibit all new trade with Iran

under contracts signed since Nov. en the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was

the House of Commons rebelled. He ne Minister Margaret Thatcher had to

on: Sanctions would apply only to the new contracts.

ation reacted hotly, with the State De- issuing its first open criticism of Brit-

since Mrs. Thatcher took office more ar ago. "We are extremely disappoint-

partment statement said.

ain, however, there was relatively little action. Americans have tended to see

as a symbol of solidarity, and ington has often so described them.

ns are dubious of sanctions, recalling they accomplished in Rhodesia, and

secretary acknowledged that his own of skepticism on the subject made it

him to back Iranian sanctions now.

rs. Thatcher, the affair represented a

able loss of image abroad. She was



Lord Carrington

Western Europe's strongest public advocate of sanctions, and in the end she delivered the least. Similarly, she called early and loudly for a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games and the British Olympic Committee ignored her.

The Commons vote was a rare setback for

Lord Carrington, who has won praise for his success on Zimbabwe and his efforts to formulate a common European policy on key international questions. British newspapers have been calling him the man who made Britain count for something in the world again, and some see in his bold, debonair manner something of the late Anthony Eden.

But after a dozen or so conferences in the last six weeks in many cities — London, Luxembourg, Lisbon, Washington, Brussels, Vienna, Naples — Lord Carrington, whose first name is Peter, seemed tired and a little fidgety.

He is clearly unhappy with suggestions that Europe has lost confidence in U.S. leadership, and he is striking out on his own. Michel Pomato, a confidant of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, said the other day, "One of our problems in the West is that the military strength is in the United States and the statesmen are in Europe." But Lord Carrington does not agree.

### 'Effort to Collaborate'

"I agree that there is a gradual increase in political cooperation in Western Europe," he said. "There is an increased effort to collaborate, in the belief that perhaps the nine of us together will carry more weight than each of us would do alone. . . . But it is not because of dissatisfaction with Washington, and it is not in any sense directed against the Atlantic alliance."

But then Lord Carrington used a phrase that sounded, to American ears at least, like a subtle reformulation of the nature of the alliance. He believes, he said, "that Europe has a role to play in collaboration with the United States." He seemed to suggest that Europe would reach a position, the United States would reach a position, and then the two would resolve any differences as equals.

"There has always been an ambivalence in the United States," he replied when that interpretation was put to him. "You want Europe to speak with one voice instead of many, and yet

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Demonstrators carry banners through streets of Kwangju.

## Kwangju Protesters Reject Seoul Appeal

KWANGJU, South Korea, May 26 (UPI) — Tens of thousands of people, chanting "Lift martial law," defied a government deadline to surrender the riot-torn provincial capital of Kwangju today and staged marches as military helicopters and jet fighters flew overhead.

The noisy but peaceful protest marches through the beleaguered city of 800,000 residents, 170 miles south of Seoul, were a rejection of President Choi Kyu Hah's appeal for peace after nine days of turmoil in which some civic leaders say 400 to 600 people have died.

Other reports from the city put the death toll at 161. A highly placed official source in Seoul said 127 deaths had been confirmed, and a civic leader estimated 4,000 to 6,000 people had been injured.

Informed military sources said the Martial Law Command originally intended to storm the city after midnight last night, the deadline for an end to the demonstrations, but abandoned the plan in order to avoid bloodshed.

Officials in Washington had no direct comment on reports that U.S. diplomats in South Korea had been asked to help to mediate the dispute, which was touched off more than a week ago when martial law was imposed nationwide after student staged demonstrations to demand quicker moves toward democracy.

"We've only seen the news reports," a State Department spokesman said. "In any case, it is difficult to see how a foreign government can intervene helpfully in a situation such as that in Kwangju."

Army units and tanks outside Kwangju moved a mile closer to the city last night as militants withdrew snipers from the outlying areas of the city after Mr. Choi's broadcast appeal for order. But the troop

movements touched off sporadic firing and the army units later retreated following pleas from civic leaders.

The civic leaders met with demonstrators in an effort to end the dispute but failed to reach agreement. The protesters vowed to fight until their demands are met.

About 40,000 Kwangju citizens took to the streets, chanting as they rallied in front of a militant-held government office building while military helicopters hovered overhead and government jet fighters streaked low over the city.

Kim Chum Bae, 64, a member of a 30-member crisis settlement committee, said, "There is quite a lot of dynamite and arson materials in the basement of the provincial government building. The demonstrators

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Bush Gives Up Election Bid, Backs Reagan

HOUSTON, May 26 (AP) — After two years of campaigning, George Bush withdrew today from the U.S. presidential race, leaving the Republican nomination to Ronald Reagan. He sent Mr. Reagan a telegram congratulating him on what he termed a superb victory.

The important thing now, Mr. Bush said, is that the Republican Party be "united to save our country from Jimmy Carter's weak, directionless and incompetent leadership."

He announced his decision after six days of private deliberations with his advisers at his home in Houston. He had decided last week not to mount a campaign effort for the primary in California, Mr. Reagan's home state. During his political career, Mr. Bush has been a congressman from Texas, an ambassador to the United Nations and a director of the CIA.

He said that he had decided to withdraw because of a combination of tight finances, Mr. Reagan's overwhelming lead in Republican convention delegates and, more important, a general perception that his campaign was over. "I see the world out as I wish it were, but as it is," Mr. Bush said.

According to a count by The New York Times, Mr. Bush had gained 266 delegates against Mr. Reagan's 1,004. To win the nomination, a candidate would need 998 delegates to the Republican National Convention in July in Detroit.

In the series of delegate selection procedures that began on Jan. 21 in Iowa — where Mr. Bush won — Mr. Reagan won 17 primaries to six for Mr. Bush. Some states, like Iowa, choose delegates through caucuses — party meetings — while others hold popular primary elections.

Mr. Bush's campaign manager, James Baker 3d, said that although Mr. Reagan was assured of winning the nomination, Mr. Bush hoped that the Federal Election Commission would continue to regard him as an active candidate to enable him to receive matching federal campaign funds. Mr. Baker said that the Bush campaign budgeted \$9 million and spent \$16.2 million.

Mr. Bush had hoped that he



George Bush

could demonstrate with his victory in the Michigan primary last week, as he did in winning the Pennsylvania primary, that he was a serious contender with the ability to win the large industrial states of the North and Midwest. But Mr. Bush complained that immediately after the Michigan primary, major television networks projected Mr. Reagan as having the nomination locked up, hurting Mr. Bush's campaign.

Mr. Bush sent the following telegram to Mr. Reagan: "Congratulations. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### Vietnam, Russia Urged to Allow Relief

## U.S. Warns of Starvation in Cambodia

GENEVA, May 26 (UPI) — The United States warned today that Cambodia faces imminent starvation unless Vietnam and the Soviet Union allow food and medical aid to get through.

Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state, said the Cambodian people face another wave of mass starvation and disease within months and possibly weeks. He pledged an additional \$29.6 million from the United States for the relief effort.

Together with other top-ranking officials from Asian and Western nations at the UN-sponsored Cambodia relief conference, which Vietnam and the Soviet Union boycotted, Mr. Christopher squarely

blamed Hanoi and Moscow for the situation and said up to 1 million Cambodians could die.

"As in good faith we increase our own levels of commitment, we appeal again to the authorities in Phnom Penh, to the government of Vietnam, to the supporters of Vietnam: do not preside over the death of a nation and a people," he said.

Mr. Christopher asked Vietnam and the regime it has installed in Cambodia to lift restrictions on international relief distribution, which he said had hobbled relief efforts.

He also appealed directly to the Soviet Union to use helicopters or other aircraft to airlift supplies to remote regions of Cambodia that

would be isolated by the approaching monsoon.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim invited 99 nations to the conference, which ends tomorrow and was designed primarily to raise additional funds for Cambodian relief.

Only 58 countries sent representatives, though all those most directly involved were present except for Vietnam and the Soviet Union, which termed the meeting political.

### No Cambodian Group

Cambodia itself was also absent because the United Nations still recognizes the Pol Pot regime, which ruled from April, 1975, until January, 1979, when it fell in an invasion by Vietnamese troops.

Mr. Waldheim said Cambodian relief this year will cost \$284 million, of which \$181 million has yet to be pledged by the world community.

Noting that the United States already had pledged \$85 million, Mr. Christopher then announced the additional commitment of nearly \$30 million. Japan pledged a further \$20 million beyond the 20,000 tons of rice it has already shipped to Cambodia.

Four members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore — demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and the creation of a special UN emergency fund for the country, an idea that Mr. Christopher said the United States supports.

### Peacekeeping Force Proposed

GENEVA, May 26 (AP) — Britain today supported the creation of a UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia "if and when the time is right" for negotiating with the Vietnamese-backed regime controlling the country.

Peter Blaker, minister of state at the British Foreign Office, told reporters at the Cambodia relief conference that a UN force in the country might reduce the need for aid to Cambodians affected by the fighting between supporters of the Heng Samrin government and forces loyal to Pol Pot, the former leader.

Mr. Blaker said Britain was willing to propose such a force after consultation with the European Economic Community and Southeast Asian nations. He warned, however, that no move toward a settlement could be made as long as there was no sign of a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, and as long as the only alternative was another Pol Pot regime.

### Police Teargas, Club Mixed-Race Students

## South Africa Arrests 53 Protesting Church Leaders

By John F. Burns

JHBURG, May 26 (UPI) — Two Anglican bishops and 53 prominent churchmen were arrested here today in a search was held in central Johannesburg by police with support and attack dogs.

Search was held to protest at by the Security Police on the Rev. John Thorne, a the Congregational Church in Johannesburg. Mr. Thorne, who had been offered public support to mixed-race students, was arrested on charges of protesting the equality between the schools systems for whites and for other races.

In Town, police teargassed to students at a protest in the cafeteria of the West- University, then charged midst with swinging clubs students fled the building, press international reports were reported.]

Today's arrests occurred ending, the members were said and ordered held over the police headquarters.

Protested included Timothy he Anglican bishop of burg, who is white; Desai, a black who is the as- Anglican bishop of the city

ral secretary of the South Council of Churches; and his wife, Leah.

Charges Outlined

spokesman said that the and the others arrested pear in court tomorrow on holding an illegal gathering of the Riotous Assem-

The spokesman gave no nt it appeared that the in- to be heard in magis- art, would allege that the olated a ban on unauthor- air gatherings that was by the government after de black rioting broke out

rest marked the first time government has jailed Bish- who has emerged as a m- leader since assuming the of Churches post two years o months ago, after the advocated that Western boycott South African ex- a means of inducing racial the government seized his prompting a protest by bishop of Canterbury and in other Anglican leaders.

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## Socialist 'Fact-Finders' Meet Iran Leaders

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, May 26 — Three European Socialist leaders ended a two-day trip to Iran today after meeting Iranian leaders for what was termed fact-finding. They insisted that they had not come to mediate in the crisis over the 53 American hostages and would not report to President Carter.

"We have not come to assert American interests," Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria was quoted as saying in an statement issued by the official Press news agency. "We are independent of America. We have not joined the economic

boyco [of Iran] and we shall not do so. . . . We shall go to the Olympics but we are independent of Moscow."

Mr. Kreisky was spokesman for the delegation of Socialist International leaders. The other members were Olof Palme, the Swedish Social Democratic Party leader, and Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Socialist Party leader.

The delegation left today for Athens after meeting separately with President Abolmohsen Bani-Sadr, Foreign Minister Saigh Ghotbzadeh and Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti.

Bgheshti is the leader of the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party, whose supporters dominate Iran's new Majlis (parliament), and is an influential member of the ruling Revolutionary Council.

There was no indication that the Socialists had met with Adib Daoudy, the United Nations envoy who was in Tehran for exploratory talks on the future of a UN inquiry mission that failed earlier this year to resolve the crisis.

At a news conference, Mr. Kreisky and Mr. Chocobezadeh emphasized that mediation was impossible.

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## Ulster Peace People, Weary Yet Hopeful, Struggle On

By Mary Blume

BELFAST (IHT) — Once again the word peace is in the air, in London and Dublin at least.

By the end of June, the British government is expected to make new proposals on Northern Ireland's future, and between governments the mood seems to be conciliatory.

As the Irish Times said in a recent editorial that was somehow intended to be cheering: "What Northern Irish people have in

phone from her house. The peace movement they founded was certainly not Ulster's first but it was the first to spark the enthusiasm of the world: in little more than a year the two women had won the Nobel Peace Prize. At their first great rally, only two weeks after the group began in August, 1976, thousands of Catholic women from the Falls Road district crossed to the Shankill Road district, whose Protestant residents embraced them as sisters. People had been hoarding food against civil war — suddenly on that August day it seemed there could be peace.

Four years later, with sectarian violence into its second decade, the heart-stirring rallies are long passed, the Peace People's funds are low, and, in a dramatic split this winter, Mrs. Williams quit the movement to work on her own. Others followed. "Ulster Loses Faith in Peace Movement," said a headline. The hope they inspired is now resented: "What use is hope against terrorism?" an embittered Belfast man said.

Quite a lot when you have little else. "In our kind of work you've got to be optimistic," Mrs. Williams said.

"In the beginning we gave people confidence," said Claran McKewen, a cool-headed former journalist who founded the Peace People with the two young women and is usually referred to as the group's guru. "The secondary growth we have yet to provide. We're a long way off from achievement."

Since their aims are long-term,

results cannot easily be measured. The hope, said Miss Corrigan, is to reach a grass-roots consensus leading to a people's assembly in which the views of ordinary citizens carry as much weight as those of politicians, churchmen and terrorists.

"We're talking about community politics with delegates representing their community at an assembly rather than through a political party," she said. "We want to have the political structures growing rather than have them imposed."

"Now people are talking about a Northern Ireland identity. We have one thing in common — ten years of struggle. From that something will grow."

When the troubles began, Miss Corrigan said, the Protestant majority identified solidly with England, the Catholic minority with the South. "What the troubles have done for me as a Catholic is make me realize I have more in common with the Protestants of Shankill than with the Catholics in Dublin," she said.

The Peace People provide social welfare, aid victims of terrorism, help to finance small businesses, and above all work with the young. They instruct on legal rights, offer work and sometimes homes in other lands to reformed terrorists afraid of retaliation, and organize missions to drive prisoners' wives to visit their husbands, a service until now provided only by paramilitary groups.

"We have to find ways of defining the anger of the young," Miss Corrigan said. "People don't

see the violence of unemployment, of bad housing, of bad laws. I do not see in the churches or political leaders compassion for these kids. You can remove a gum from a kid's hands but it's hard to remove the hardness of heart."

### Friendships First

They also organize leisure activities to bring Catholics and Protestants together. "It gets people to move from one district to another, not just sit at home and watch TV, and these friendships are bonded," Mr. McKewen said.

"We have been accused of being naive, but reconciliation is the only way it can work," Miss Corrigan said. "We must first meet as friends, then we can discuss politics."

The Peace People began when the three children of Anne Maguire, out walking with their mother, were killed by an out-control Irish Republican Army gateway car whose driver had been shot and killed by a British soldier. "I saw those babies killed. I'll never forget it," said Mrs. Williams, who immediately began organizing a neighborhood protest. At the children's funeral she met Anne Maguire's sister, Miss Corrigan, and the movement against violence began.

On Jan. 21 of this year, Anne Maguire, 34, spent the morning at Peace Party headquarters. Then she went home and killed herself with an electric carving knife and shears. That horror brought all tensions to the surface, and within weeks the Peace People's chair-



Mairead Corrigan, left, and Betty Williams.

man, Peter MacLachlan, had been sacked and Mrs. Williams had resigned.

"Anne's death hit me like nothing else," Mrs. Williams said. "I drank a whole bottle of gin that night, which was foolish. I was for five days like a robot. To me it was the sorrow of Ireland personified. In my heart it was Anne's sorrow that started the peace movement. Maybe it was her death that made me leave."

"Since my sister's death until last month I didn't think I could live," Miss Corrigan said.

The two women say they remain friends but the leaders were ill-assorted. "It was, it is, an amazing threesome," Miss Corri-

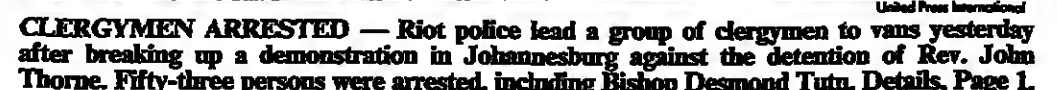
gan said. "Claran's the intellectual, Mairead's the spiritual one, I'm the one they call the singer," said Mrs. Williams. "In any other sphere we wouldn't have lasted together for five minutes."

The press, suggests Mrs. Williams, had the Peace People jumping through hoops before they could even walk. "From the start we were, no offense meant, a great media story. We became tremendously overexposed. The media looked for clay legs and of course found them."

Excessive praise and furious hostility dogged them right away. Because the three leaders are Catholic they were called IRA

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



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## Quarter Camp Hopes Big Victory Ohio Will End Kennedy Bid

By Hedrick Smith

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 26 (UPI) — The Carter campaign has a tough, all-out fight ahead of it in Ohio, where the Democratic nominee will face a June 3 primary victory over Sen. Edward Kennedy, who has put his top priority on the "Carter strategy" of a convincing Ohio victory.

Although Ohio's 161 delegates fall well short of the 306 delegates at stake on June 3 in California, where Sen. Kennedy has put his top priority, the "Carter strategy" assumes that a convincing Ohio victory will win over Sen. Kennedy's supporters in California.

Jerry Ansin, the Ohio campaign manager for Mr. Carter, said he expects that Mr. Carter will win 91 delegates to 70 for Sen. Kennedy.

Not only has Mr. Carter made Ohio the target of his first statewide political trip in months, but his campaign has also developed a long organizational lead over late-arriving Kennedy workers and is outpacing the Kennedy camp by more than 4 to 1. It has committed at least \$400,000 to its heavy media campaign here.

"We're down about 15 points now," conceded Paul Tully, the veteran Kennedy organizer who is managing Sen. Kennedy's Ohio campaign. "But we've been further behind in other states with less time to go."

Others in the Kennedy camp assert, however, that this may be false optimism unless the national campaign can quickly come up with funds for a media effort in Ohio to complement the personal politicking planned here by Sen. Kennedy in the final week before the primary.

So far, the Kennedy campaign has aired few ads. It has been the Carter political advertisements that have caused all the talk, particularly one showing people on the street giving their views. "Ted Kennedy is a big spender... He's too liberal... I think Kennedy's policies would be too inflationary... I don't think he can deal with the crisis... I don't trust him."

Not only have these ads rankled the Kennedy camp, but Carter organizers such as Terry Turner in Cleveland report grumbling among their own campaign workers as well as calls from ordinary voters protesting that this is hitting below the belt.

Gerald Rafterson, the national media manager for Mr. Carter, said that there was no planned switch in the Carter media strategy for Ohio, which has lately put equal emphasis on the president's record.

In Pennsylvania and elsewhere, the Kennedy camp did have actor Carroll O'Connor, who plays the arch-conservative Archie Bunker character on television, compare Mr. Carter's economic policies to those of Herbert Hoover and warning that "Jimmy's depression is going to be worse than Hoover's." The ad winds up with him saying, "I trust Ted Kennedy."

But Democratic politicians say that Sen. Kennedy is being badly hurt by the character issue in Ohio's heavily ethnic, heavily Democratic, blue-collar industrial areas of Cleveland, Toledo, and Akron.

Some knowledgeable politicians compare Ohio Democratic voters to those in Illinois and western Pennsylvania, where social attitudes of blue-collar workers and others are fairly conservative and where Mr. Carter won by considerable majorities, rather than to the New York or Philadelphia areas, where Sen. Kennedy has done well in earlier primaries.

Sen. Kennedy's main strongholds are in Cleveland, and in Youngstown, where steel shutouts have left a sour mood. Although the Kennedy camp claims it will also do well in Toledo and hopes to add Akron with the backing of the United Auto Workers Union and the Rubber Workers International, neutral politicians are skeptical of the ability of union leaders to bring out blue-collar majorities for Sen. Kennedy.

Moreover, they point out that without big majorities in the cities of Ohio's northern tier, Sen. Kennedy has no chance of offsetting the expected majorities for Mr. Carter in more moderate cities such as Columbus, Cincinnati and Dayton, as well as the large rural regions of central and southern Ohio.



Police drag protesters off road near nuclear plant where they tried to block traffic Sunday.

## Protesters Abandon Bid to Occupy U.S. Nuclear Site

SEABROOK, N.H., May 26 (UPI) — A group of demonstrators opposed to nuclear energy abandoned today their campaign to occupy and halt construction of the Seabrook nuclear power plant, although a few said they would try to block the entrance of the plant tomorrow morning.

The protesters numbered about 1,000 on Saturday and yesterday. About 40 of them launched a last effort to storm the plant this morning but were easily pushed back by police. Eight of the demonstrators were arrested at a trailer park near the construction site after they tried to scale a fence about a quarter-mile from the main gate on the northern access road, officials said.

Including the eight, at least 33 persons have been arrested since the protest began Saturday. Eight persons were injured Saturday and yesterday as

demonstrators clashed with state and local police and National Guardsmen.

It became evident around noon today that the effort to occupy the plant was failing when only about 70 persons attended a rally at the plant's main gate called by the Coalition for Direct Action, which organized the protest. Observers said that at noon about 300 demonstrators remained in the area.

Some demonstrators vowed to block the plant's entrances tomorrow morning when a portion of the 2,300 construction workers return to work. The workers were given a three-day weekend, although Memorial Day is observed in New Hampshire on May 31 rather than on May 26. As a precaution, officials stationed about 30 state troopers inside each entrance to the plant site.

## Quakes Jolt California, Nevada; 9 Hurt

LOS ANGELES, May 26 (LAT)

Four strong earthquakes in a four-hour period shook California from Sacramento to Los Angeles and parts of Nevada yesterday, causing injuries, evacuations, power outages and rock slides near the epicenter in the Mammoth Lakes area.

Seismologists at the University of California in Berkeley recorded the first tremor at 6.0 on the Richter scale at 9:33 a.m. local time, centered about six miles (10 kilometers) south of Mammoth Lakes on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada.

The area is about 250 miles (400 kilometers) north of Los Angeles.

A flurry of smaller aftershocks was capped within 20 minutes by a quake measuring 5.7, said Bob Schechter, a research assistant at the seismographic facility. A third tremor also registered at 6.0 rumbled through the resort area at 12:45 p.m. Mr. Schechter said that the last large jolt, measured at 5.7, hit the area at 1:36 p.m.

The four quakes and numerous small aftershocks that were felt throughout the day had no connection with the seismographic activity at Mount St. Helens in Washington, a spokesman at the California Institute of Technology seismological laboratory in Pasadena asserted.

The most serious injuries reported were those reported by a young couple hiking on the Vernal Falls trail at the east end of the Yosemite Valley, more than 40 miles (64 kilometers) from the quake's epicenter. The man and woman both

were struck by falling rocks and suffered broken limbs.

In the Mammoth Lakes area, seven persons were treated for injuries including fractures, bruises and lacerations. None was hospitalized, a spokesman said.

Mono County sheriff's deputies and U.S. Forest Service personnel continued a search for at least 20 hikers who had taken out permits to venture into the Sierra high country. Deputies stressed, however, that there were no reports of any missing or dead following the earthquake activity.

Helicopters were sent out during daylight over the rugged terrain to locate any of the hikers who may have been stranded by avalanches and rock slippages, as well as to determine road blockages.

The Convict Lake area, less than five miles (eight kilometers) south of Mammoth Lakes, seemed to be the hardest hit, with more than 150 campers evacuated at all of 92 campsites, along with patrons at the nearby resort and restaurant, because of the threat of additional rock slides.

Myron Mills, assistant chief of the Mammoth Lakes volunteer fire department, said that the first quake ruptured underground water mains, but no fires or gas leaks were reported.

Power outages halted operation of the six ski lifts and two gondolas at Mammoth Mountain, stranding 80 persons who had to be taken off one lift by harness. The mountain was closed after the approximately 3,000 skiers there yesterday were cleared from the slopes.

No damage or injuries were reported outside the region around the epicenter.

## Bonn Authorities Expel 2 Libyans

BONN, May 26 (UPI) — Two Libyans suspected of having links to a Libyan commando group were expelled yesterday by West German authorities. The group is thought to be responsible for the killings of at least eight Libyan exiles in European capitals, including Bonn, in the past two months.

Bonn police arrested Fekri Mubashir Khalifa, 15, and Khaled Taguri, 19, on suspicion they helped the commando group, but decided not to press charges, a spokesman said. The Libyans, who had come to the Bonn area Thursday night, were taken to Frankfurt and put on a plane for Libya.

Meanwhile, three unidentified Libyans were taken into custody in Athens in connection with the slaying of a Libyan worker, police said today. A police official said there was evidence the men had taken part in the killing of Abu Bakr Abdel-Rahman, 23, in his suburban apartment last Wednesday.

## Communists Gain In San Marino Vote

SAN MARINO, May 26 (UPI) — Western Europe's only Communist-led government gained more ground in administrative elections yesterday, final results showed today.

The Communists, who lead a coalition with the Socialists and the Unitary Socialists, gained nearly 2 percentage points from the 1978 elections. The overall coalition share was 56.5 percent of the 11,305 votes. The opposition Christian Democrats, the largest single party, received 39.8 percent, a loss of 0.9 percentage points from 1978.

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## Airline Escapes Liability

## Judge in U.S. DC-10 Case Assails 'Inconsistent' Laws

CHICAGO, May 26 (UPI) — The McDonnell Douglas Corp. can be sued for punitive damages by the survivors of the 273 persons killed in last year's DC-10 crash in Chicago, but American Airlines cannot, a federal judge has ruled.

But Judge Hubert Will of U.S. District Court said that his ruling, made last week, was based on laws that are "inconsistent, incongruous and crazy."

Judge Will said that state law in New York, where American had its headquarters at the time its crashed May 25 of last year, grants immunity from punitive damages. There is no such protection under state law in Missouri, the headquarters for McDonnell Douglas, which built the plane, the judge said.

"This is where we come out, unhappily," he said. "Nobody is happy with this kind of incongruous decision."

## Willful Misconduct

He also said that willful misconduct would have to be proved before any defendant could be assessed punitive damages.

John Kennedy, a Chicago lawyer specializing in aviation cases, said that it is almost certain that the ruling will be appealed. He said that it was an example of "14th-century stagecoach law."

## Rebel Bishop Ordains Priest In Connecticut

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., May 26 (AP) — Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, suspended by the Vatican over his traditionalist views, ordained a young deacon into the priesthood yesterday in a rite called illegal by the local bishop.

More than 400 people attended the open-air event in which Douglas Landenschlager, 24, was declared a priest by the dissident French archbishop. The ceremony, which lasted five hours, was conducted mostly in Latin at St. Thomas Aquinas Seminary.

Before the service, Bishop Walter Curtis of Bridgeport, whose diocese includes Ridgefield, said that he did not sanction the ceremony. "Without proper authorization, the ordination itself will be illegal," he said.

Archbishop Lefebvre, who ordained several priests last year despite a papal edict barring him from doing so, spoke of his continuing separation from the Vatican.

"Those who have been consecrated themselves are no longer being examples of holiness," he said through a translator. He also said the church would "one day recognize the goodness we are doing."

## Moroccans Support Succession Age Law

RABAT, Morocco, May 26 (AP) — Moroccan voters gave 99.71-percent support to legislation proposed by King Hassan II lowering the minimum age for accession to the throne from 18 to 16, nearly complete official returns show.

Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, who will be 17 in August, is being groomed to succeed his father. The age amendment and other changes are seen as reflecting the king's concern that no power vacuum develop after his reign.

McDonnell Douglas had no immediate comment on the decision.

At stake in the case are millions of dollars in potential settlements to survivors of the crash, the worst U.S. air disaster. The American DC-10, built by McDonnell Douglas, lost an engine just after takeoff from Chicago's O'Hare Airport and crashed a few moments later. All 271 persons aboard the plane and two on the ground were killed.

## Geng Visits U.S. For Arms Talks

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP) — Deputy Premier Geng Biao of China arrived yesterday for talks with U.S. officials that could lead to China buying certain types of military equipment from the United States.

Although U.S. policy forbids weapons sales to China, a policy change announced shortly after the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan last December would let the Chinese purchase military support equipment, such as trucks and communications gear, as well as certain civilian technology that could have a military purpose. Chinese defense experts have been in the United States for two weeks inspecting equipment that China is entitled to buy.

Mr. Geng is on a five-day visit. Formal talks will begin tomorrow, when he meets Defense Secretary Harold Brown. He will meet Secretary of State Edmund Muskie on Wednesday and also is expected to see President Carter.

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## 6 Mount St. Helens Deaths Attributed to Suffocation

SEATTLE, May 26 (AP) — Autopsies on six persons found 10 to 14 miles from Mount St. Helens after their initial eruption May 18 show they did not die of burns but suffocated on ash and gas that poured from the volcano, a medical examiner said today.

The death toll from the eruption, meanwhile, climbed to at least 21, with at least 76 still missing and feared dead. No injuries or deaths were reported yesterday in a second major eruption that sent ash spewing from the mountain in southwestern Washington state.

John Eisele, the medical examiner for King County, which includes Seattle, said that autopsies performed yesterday indicated the victims might have either breathed the choking dust or been smothered under it.

"A few breaths would be sufficient to explain the findings," Dr. Eisele said. "There are burns, but no blast or explosion-type injuries. It appears to have been more like smoke inhalation from a house fire."

He said that five of the six persons were found inside cars and thus may have been protected from external injuries.

Gas Unknown  
"One problem is that we still don't know what kind of gas we're looking for," Dr. Eisele said.

Scientists say that the main gases emitted by volcanoes are water vapor, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

But volcanoes also can emit various compounds of sulfur, chlorine, nitrogen, and sometimes fluorine, which can form acid or alkaline compounds that are highly toxic to lung tissue. These compounds usually are neutralized naturally and do not threaten wide areas.

The spreading blast wave from the May 18 eruption is believed to have had a temperature of 400 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit (about 200 to 250 degrees Celsius). But scientists who examined bodies miles from the mountain said that in several cases hair was not burned and clothing was not set on fire.

That was the case with Reid Blackburn, a photographer for the Vancouver (Wash.) Columbian, who died in his car at a camera station about seven miles from the volcano.

"Every window in the car except the windshield was blown out. Ash was at window level outside the car and a few inches lower inside. The blast had blown ash under the fabric lining the roof of the car and the fabric was hanging down from the weight."

**Hanoi Considers Cambodian Vote**  
TOKYO, May 26 (AP) — Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam said in an interview that general elections would be held in Cambodia late this year or sometime next year, a Japanese newspaper has reported.

Mr. Thach made the statement last week in an interview in Bangkok with Yomimi Shimbum, one of Japan's leading dailies. Asked whether Vietnam would withdraw its troops from Cambodia in the near future, he replied, "We don't know yet... Perhaps China will not change its policy of threatening us tomorrow."

Vietnam has said it will withdraw its forces from Cambodia if the alleged threats from China cease. Mr. Thach said that the proposed elections also depended on the harvest and economic conditions in Cambodia. "It is also necessary to conduct a survey of the population," he added. "However, the general elections would be held within this year at the earliest or next year at the latest."

## Slain, 2 Injured At Rock Festival

SWICK, Maine, May 26

A member of a motorcycle club was shot to death and two others injured yesterday at a rock festival in Maine called "The Ball."

Officials said the shootings, occurred in a van, resulted in argument. About 25 state troopers were summoned by a riot who worried that a riot was taking place, but most of the persons attending the festival remained calm and the bands continued to play. A 23-year-old man was injured in the shootings.

Police said the shootings, occurred in a van, resulted in argument. About 25 state troopers were summoned by a riot who worried that a riot was taking place, but most of the persons attending the festival remained calm and the bands continued to play. A 23-year-old man was injured in the shootings.







KINSHASA

## Exile to End Today

## Vote to Test Popularity, Promote Party in Uganda

IS SALAAM, Tanzania, (UPI) — Former President Obote is to return to Uganda today to test the political first time in nine years as his chances of regaining through the ballot box and apprehension with a return to power. Mr. Obote has followed as well as his opponents.

Obote is hedging his political bet by going back as a "neutral" he said. "I have no official position. But I'm a Ugandan, now liberated. I must go."

he is keeping his Dar es Salaam home, where he has since he was overthrown in 1971, and plans to return to Uganda in the next few days.

Obote said that if elected by his people's Congress Party, he would be president in elections for later this year.

Obote explained that after a decade in exile, he must first hand both his own and the strength of the country. "We have not actually started as a party, but as a movement," he said.

Obote said that following his return to Uganda, he will go to Kampala and meet with public leaders. He said he will go to Kampala and meet with public leaders.

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Obote, 55, is Uganda's most experienced politician. A personable, humorous and intelligent man with, he boasts, "an elephant's memory," he still bears the physical scars of his sometimes stormy political past. He talks with a slight lisp and has several teeth missing where an assassin's bullet hit him in the mouth in 1969.

While president, Mr. Obote tried to build a united, egalitarian state in a country rife with class and ethnic divisions. In foreign affairs he was a staunch supporter of the East African community and, along with his close friends, presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, an outspoken critic of colonialism and racism in southern Africa.

"Ugandans know what I've done," Mr. Obote said. "I've given them good services, schools, hospitals and an image in Africa."

Obote's popularity had been seriously eroded by his moves against the country's traditional kingdoms, dismissals of political opponents and banning of opposition parties, nationalizations of foreign firms, and allegations of nepotism and tribalism. In retrospect, however, Mr. Obote's misdeeds and mismanagement appear minuscule in relation to Marshal Amin's atrocities.

After his overthrow, Mr. Obote came to Dar es Salaam, where the Tanzanian government continued to treat him like a head of state, asking in return only that he keep a low profile.

But behind the scenes Mr. Obote was Marshal Amin's most persistent and formidable opponent. In 1972, Mr. Obote sent 1,000 guerrillas into Uganda in an abortive attempt to topple the Amin regime. They were overpowered by government troops, and several hundred were killed.

After that, Mr. Obote's followers concentrated on smuggling arms and guerrillas into Uganda and building up small resistance cells with the intent of eventually overthrowing the government.

Political Tide

When Marshal Amin launched his invasion into Tanzania in October, 1978, Mr. Nyerere immediately told Mr. Obote to begin organizing his followers into a fighting force. During the eight-month war against Marshal Amin, about 2,000 Obote supporters fought side by side with the Tanzanian army.

By early 1979, Marshal Amin's overthrow seemed certain and Mr. Obote's return to power guaranteed. But then the political tide began turning against Mr. Obote.

Ugandan exiles, gathering in March for the Moshi Conference, which founded the UNLF, elected the elderly, conservative academic Youssef Lule to head the UNLF government.

Mr. Obote argues that the UNLF coalition was doomed to failure from the start because its members, drawn from 27 exile organizations, had no popular base of support inside the country.

Quakes Hit Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, May 26 (Reuters) — A total of 155 tremors, the latest early today, have rocked the Kopaonik Mountains area of southern Yugoslavia since May 18, the Belgrade Science Institute said. The first, measuring 8.5 on the 12-point Mercalli scale, injured more than 100 persons and left 5,000 homeless.

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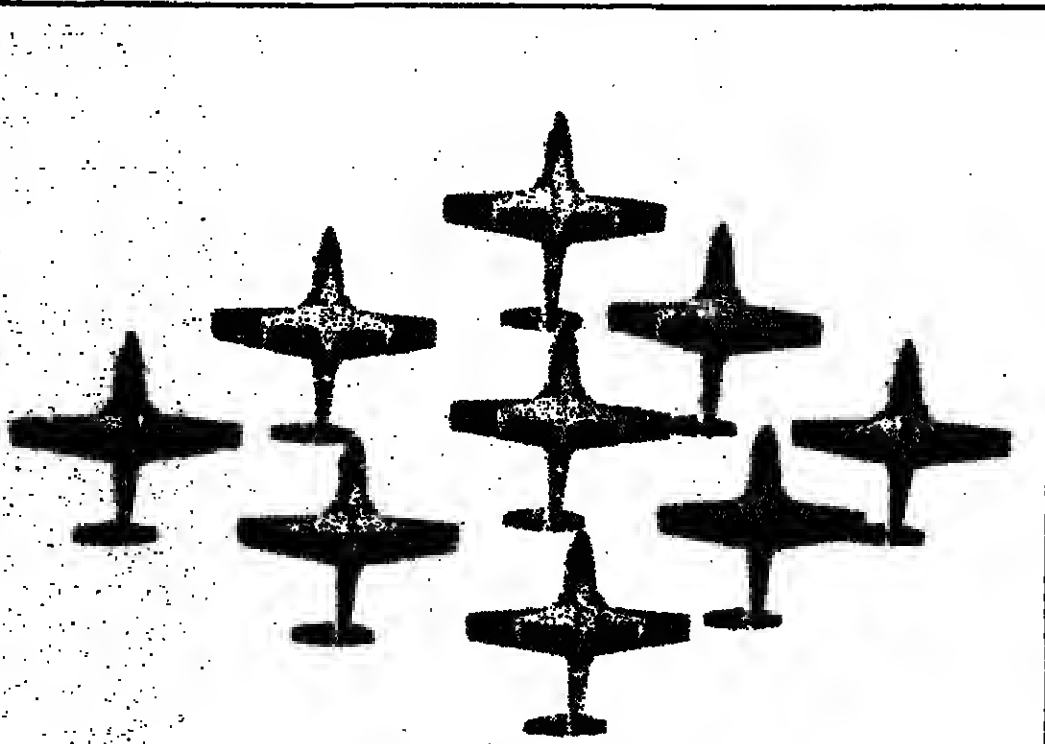
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SNOWBIRD FORM — The Snowbirds, the Canadian Air Force aerobics team, fly in formation during ceremonies marking the 1980 opening of New York's Coney Island Beach.

## Corruption, Mismanagement Alleged

## Mobutu Faces Protests Over Economy

By Pranay B. Gupta

KINSHASA, Zaire (NYT) — With song, slogan and the burning of cars and buses, several hundred university students, marching through Kinshasa recently, protested the policies of President Mobutu Sese Seko. The demonstrators attributed Zaire's deepening economic problems to what they described as corruption and mismanagement on Mr. Mobutu's part.

The president struck back by ordering the arrest of hundreds of students, closing the local university and shipping the protesters to distant communities. In the view of Western and Third World diplomats in Kinshasa, the students were providing a further indication of what is seen as the president's increasingly shaky position.

An authoritarian president for 15 years, Mr. Mobutu has been in a shaky position before — most clearly in 1977 and 1978, in the aftermath of the two invasions from Angola of rebels from the former secessionist province of Katanga, now called Shaba. The president was saved from political extinction mainly through the intervention of forces from Morocco and France.

SS-Billion Debt

The threat to Mr. Mobutu's control now appears to be largely the result of the deterioration in the economy. Zaire has vast deposits of diamonds, copper and cobalt and is potentially one of the world's wealthiest countries, but it has debts of at least \$5 billion, with repayment of government and commercial loans \$1.2 billion in arrears.

Prices for consumer goods and food have risen precipitously. A loaf of bread, which cost the equivalent of 25 cents two years ago, now sells for \$1.75. A quart of milk costs \$6 and eggs are \$12 a dozen.

Western economists say that the inflation rate is running at 200 percent a year, while unemployment has touched 50 percent. The economists assert that corruption among public servants is so rampant that the official export figures for diamonds, copper, cobalt and coffee, which are given as \$12.2 billion, represent half the true value to cover the siphoning off of funds.

With oil prices soaring, foreign-

exchange reserves are exhausted, according to the World Bank.

A Western banker based in Kinshasa said that Zaire "is really such a rich country, but officially it is so very poor," with the government "involved in sidetracking national wealth." He said that only a new government could effect a change.

Almost every night South African-operated planes loaded with cobalt, diamonds and coffee take off for undetermined destinations from Kinshasa's airport. Zairian officials, who say the traffic is never officially recorded, charge that much of the income from it goes into the pockets of the president and his officials and associates.

Mr. Mobutu has on several occasions dismissed the corruption charges as malicious propaganda concocted by his enemies. But Western diplomats do not take such statements seriously.

A South African publication recently estimated Mr. Mobutu's personal fortune at more than \$3 billion.

"Ultimately Mobutu must take the blame for all this," said an influential member of the 272-seat National Assembly who was once close to the president.

He said that several assembly members recently had told the president that "we were willing to help him check this deterioration, that if the situation continued this way it could mean his downfall very soon."

In return, the legislator added, the president "lectured us severely" and said that "the running of the country was none of our business."

"He told us we were treading on his toes and that if we didn't watch out we would have no toes left ourselves," the legislator added.

## Carter Urged to Form Study Commission

## Amnesty Asks U.S. to Halt Death Penalty

LONDON, May 26 (UPI) — Amnesty International called today for a moratorium on the death penalty in the United States and said it had asked President Carter to form a commission to study whether state executions violate his human rights policies.

"There can be no more serious act of government than the deliberate killing of a human being," said a spokesman for the London-based human rights group. "Yet more than 600 men and women are currently under sentence of death in the United States and more are sentenced to death each week. [This is] one of the largest such populations known in the world."

Amnesty International said it sent a proposal to Mr. Carter on April 14 urging him to establish a presidential commission "to examine whether executions violated the country's international commitments in human rights."

"Before the United States proceeds on a path that could lead in widespread executions, it should examine at the highest level all the information available on the social impact, constitutionality and desirability of such a policy," the report said.

## "Living Death"

A spokesman for Amnesty International said the report was issued after its secretary-general, Martin Ennals, visited the United States to discuss capital punishment with officials in California, Ohio, Georgia and the District of Columbia.

## Australians Protest

## During Queen's Visit

CANBERRA, May 26 (UPI) — Police arrested about five demonstrators after a scuffle today during the opening of a new High Court building by Queen Elizabeth. A police spokesman said the trouble began when a megaphone was thrown in a crowd of protesters, hitting a person in the face.

The spokesman said about 300 demonstrators, some protesting the cost of the \$55-million building and others protesting the queen's presence, waved placards and shouted through megaphones as the queen formally opened the building. It will become the permanent residence of the High Court of Australia, the highest court in the nation.

"A presidential commission could remove the issue of the death penalty from the political and emotional climate which now surrounds it in the U.S. and would provide objective information," the group wrote to Mr. Carter.

Amnesty International said a presidential commission could study several aspects of capital punishment, including whether the "living death" inflicted on prisoners segregated in death row violates the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution, which bans cruel and unusual punishment.

The group said a presidential

commission also could determine whether the death penalty is imposed disproportionately on blacks and poor people, whether executions have a significant impact on crime rates, the fairness of jury selection for capital punishment cases, and possible alternatives to death sentences.

In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty as usually enforced was a violation of the Eighth Amendment, but indicated that capital punishment would be acceptable under rewritten state laws. Since then, three men, including two last year, have been executed in the United States.

## Phantom Flight Controller Sought at Florida Airport

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT) — Authorities in Tampa, Fla., are looking for a man who radioed false air-traffic instructions to at least six jet airliners landing at or preparing to take off from Tampa International airport late last week.

An official of the Federal Aviation Administration in Tampa, John McGinn, said that in an incident Friday, the pilot of a Trans World Airlines Boeing 707 was told by the counterfeit controller to abort his landing at the last moment and "go around."

The plane was just 20 feet off the ground, Mr. McGinn said, when the pilot obediently pushed forward the throttles before the regular controller in the airport tower could countermand the order. The plane pulled up, cleared the field, and made a normal landing on the second approach.

Jack Barker, a spokesman at the FAA regional headquarters in Atlanta, was quoted as saying that none of the aircraft affected by the phantom orders had been in jeopardy. "The air-traffic controllers are aware and ready to countermand any directions that might be given or are wrong," he said.

The FBI was called into the case Saturday, the third day in a row that false instructions went out over the regular tower frequencies. Also investigating are the Federal Com-

munications Commission and Tampa and airport police.

The FAA supervisor of the airport tower, Gary Fossen, was quoted as saying that the broadcasts appeared to have been made "by a gentleman familiar with the language of flight controllers."

Mr. McGinn said that radio equipment that would be needed by the phantom controller, while expensive, could readily be bought from conventional outlets. He said that the frequencies used by the Tampa tower were published in easy-to-obtain flight manuals.

The first two incidents occurred Thursday and there were two more Friday and two more Saturday. Mr. Fossen was on duty Thursday when the pilot of an Eastern Airlines 727, lined up behind several other planes, was told he was cleared for takeoff. A controller on duty realized it was not a bona-fide order and countermanded it. Mr. Fossen said. In any case, he added, the pilot would have realized he was not clear to take off since planes were waiting ahead of him.

Honecker to Visit Cuba

HAVANA, May 26 (Reuters) — East German leader Erich Honecker will begin an official visit to Cuba tomorrow, the newspaper Granma reported.

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## Another Misjudgment in Israel

No doubt there are those who find Prime Minister Menachem Begin a better judge of Israel's security needs than Defense Minister Ezer Weizman. But they are probably few, and rightly so. All of Mr. Weizman's experience and training qualify him to make the required decisions. There is nothing in his past to indicate that he is an unrealistic dreamer. To label him a dove, although he is more moderate than Mr. Begin on matters that have less to do with security than religious and historical aspirations, is to mock language.

There was another member of Mr. Begin's original Cabinet with an equal claim to competence in security matters — Mr. Weizman's former brother-in-law, Moshe Dayan. Now both have resigned, leaving the Cabinet bereft of forceful voices to challenge the autocratic prime minister, who in the words of another former Israeli general, Yehoshafat Harkabi, "struggles for the unattainable — control of the West Bank — and misses the attainable, security."

Neither Mr. Dayan nor Mr. Weizman believes that establishing Jewish religious schools in Arab Hebron enhances Israeli security. Both oppose the provocative expansion of settlements in the West Bank. Even Mr. Begin, whose rhetorical skills ought not to be underestimated, has been generally reticent and, when he has spoken, unpersuasive about the security advantages of the settlements.

Recognition of Israel's legitimate security concerns should be the foundation of Mr. Begin's foreign policy. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has explicitly acknowledged the reality of those concerns. Western European leaders, who are rushing to pay their respects to PLO chieftain Yasser Arafat, admit that Israel's preoccupation is justified. But by encouraging settlement and discouraging a realistic approach to defense problems likely to

arise from Palestinian autonomy, Mr. Begin is undermining Israel's most basic interest — its security.

When Mr. Dayan resigned, Mr. Begin held the foreign affairs portfolio himself for several months before naming the hard-line speaker of the Knesset, Yitzhak Shamir, to succeed him. He is expected to follow the same procedure again, leaving the Defense Ministry post unfilled for a while and then appointing another hardliner, Moshe Arens, chairman of the Israeli Parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. That means that Mr. Dayan, who has a special feeling for Arabs, and Mr. Weizman, who has excellent rapport with President Sadat, will have been replaced by two unreconstructed hawks. Both opposed the Camp David process.

Mr. Sadat, in an interview with Washington Post Co. chairman Katharine Graham, once again affirmed his faith in the Palestinian autonomy negotiations resulting from the Camp David agreement. But for the first time he has publicly asked the United States to get them unstuck with some specific proposals. Since the Begin government is unlikely to do anything to get the talks moving, it would be well worth President Carter's efforts, despite the political sensitivity of the issues. Such action might at least forestall European meddling with UN Resolution 242, which even Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia is now promoting as a potential basis for Arab-Israeli peace.

It may be that significant movement in this particular Mideast cockpit will have to wait until the November U.S. election and until the Begin government is replaced. Israeli elections need not be held until a year from now, but Mr. Weizman can be expected to try to hasten the process. Mr. Sadat will undoubtedly be rooting for him.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Living Wage for the Military

The aircraft carrier Nimitz and its cruiser escorts Texas and California are returning from the Indian Ocean to a well-deserved celebration in Norfolk. Members of Congress have suggested that the festivities be enlivened with \$325 extra in "hostile fire" pay for the crews. The sailors certainly deserve it. They and their families have been put to a test of endurance, having been separated since the ships left port last September. The Nimitz has not been in port, any port, since Jan. 4. In that eight months, the crews have worked an average of 84 hours a week. Time and a half for overtime? No. Compensatory time off for extra hours? No. Special rates for Sunday and holiday work? No again.

The stint in the Indian Ocean was tough, but it differed only in degree from the common experience of military families. The standard workweek for a sailor on board ship is 65 hours, no matter where it is stationed. Wages, when spread over those hours, run considerably below the minimum wage, even for seamen of three or four years' experience.

Why do they do it? Common folklore holds that other benefits, not counted in base pay, more than compensate for Spartan wages; the proper comparison with civilian pay is "regular military compensation," which includes such things as housing allowances, tax advantages and even the value of the food a sailor eats aboard ship.

On that basis, how well do they do? For a married third-class petty officer returning to Norfolk, regular military compensation over the last eight months has been \$2.54 per hour. A senior chief petty officer with 12 years' experience earns more but works longer hours — about 96 hours a week. Hourly, that comes to \$3.32 in regular military compensation, 22 cents an hour above the minimum wage.

It's useful to look at the wages paid for public service jobs, another place where Congress sets wage levels. They average about \$3.75 per hour, and no one argues that the work is worth more than a sailor's. Even then, some communities find the wages too low to persuade anyone to take the work.

Why the military people do it is a mystery not explained by economics. The reasons have to do with pride, competence, working as a team, feeling a sense of mission, and — yes — patriotism.

The ceremony to welcome the Nimitz home is fine. A combat bonus is all right, too. But while we are at it, and while we are remembering those who fell in the rescue mission and in wars of the past, we should be seeing that military people get the respect they deserve — and a living wage.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Peacetime Memorial Day, 1980

Memorial Day in New York 50 years ago, May 30, 1930, carried a threat of rain, but the sun broke out briefly as 30 Civil War veterans marched past the reviewing stand on Riverside Drive at 90th Street. The more numerous and sprightly Spanish War veterans were the hit of the parade. For the first time, one of them, rather than a Civil War veteran, was grand marshal. The president of the Bronx chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Civil War equivalent of the American Legion, grumbled over the slight.

While New York paraded and remembered, the Graf Zeppelin, a dirigible, approached the end of its first trans-Atlantic voyage at Lakehurst, N.J., then the country's famous lighter-than-air naval base. The Yankees won a doubleheader, as did the Brooklyn baseball team, then called the Robins. Hitler was three years from power. War with Germany and Japan lay eleven and a half years in the future. War in Korea was 20 years off, war in Vietnam 35. John F. Kennedy was 13 years and one day old on Memorial Day, 1930.

Remembering Memorial Day: There are reasons and reasons. Governments rarely

commemorate with more than a medal or a postage stamp the achievements of their citizens in art, or science, or high technology, or generosity, of spirit. Yet the official day of remembrance recalls how many wars were undertaken within the 50 years between 1930 and 1980, two-thirds of an average lifetime.

For some, Memorial Day marks a specific bereavement, the recollection of a beloved life snuffed out in battle. For all, it is a reminder of how both world wars started, with the innocent belief that they would be the last. Then, too soon, the nation woke to a real new threat, often imperfectly understood and countered, and found itself surprised, and unprepared, and again sacrificing lives to propitiate the hope of lasting peace.

There is another reason for Memorial Day: It marks war as the modern secular nation's only experience of collective strength. There is a deep thirst for such a common bond. Memorial Day now, just as 50 years ago, reminds us that, citizens and leaders alike, we have failed to find a healing purpose behind which the people can unite.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

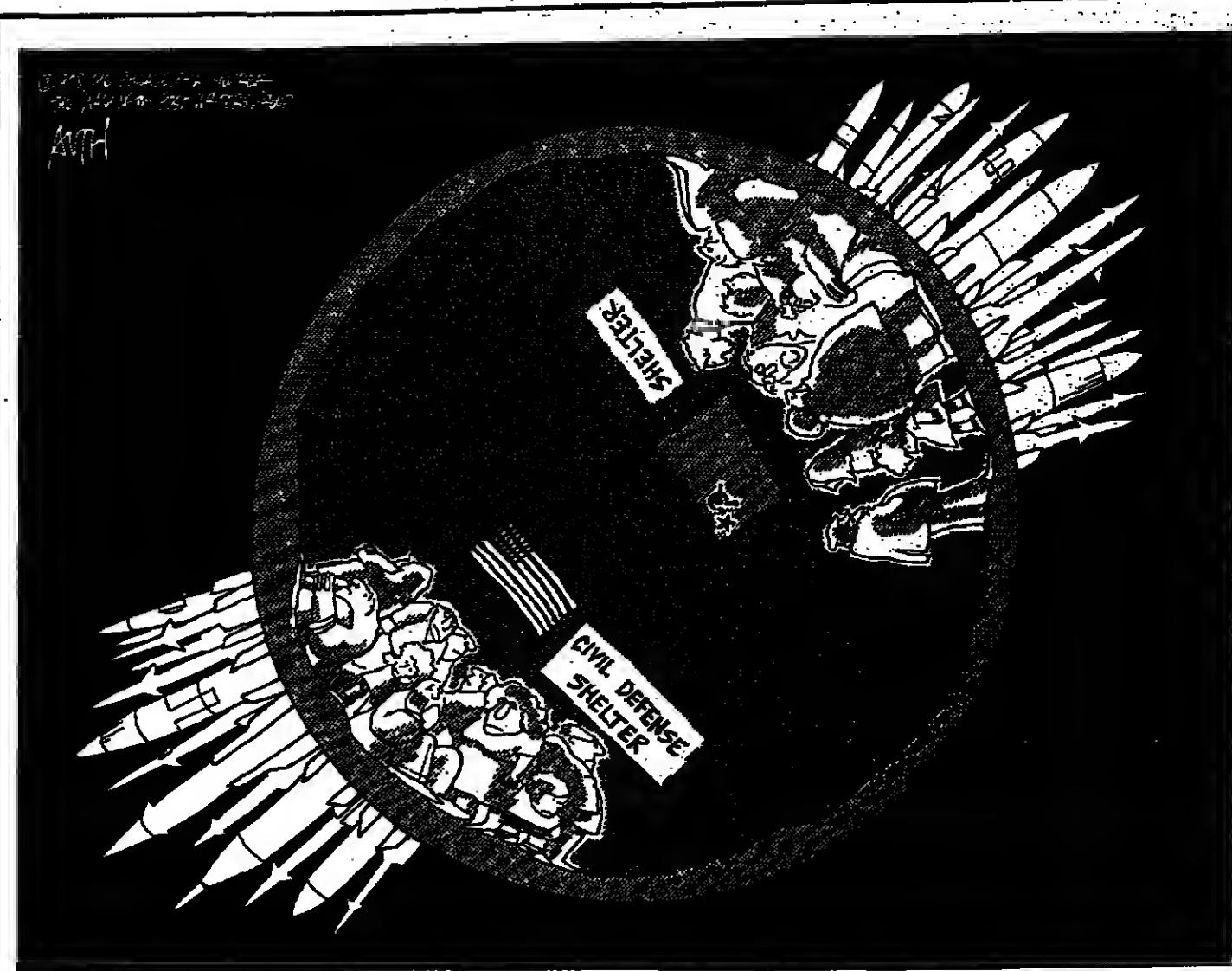
May 27, 1905

NEW YORK — "This is my legacy to the American turf. It has been the dream of my life for many years," said Mr. Augustus Belmont at Belmont Park, as he pointed out some of the many admirable features at the new mammoth racecourse in Queens. "I was 18 months endeavoring to secure the land. The total investment will be \$2 million. The paddock is the finest in the world, famous Goodwood not excepted. When we are settled down here, this will make it appear as if we had been racing here for 50 years." He pointed out a magnificent double row of cedars, 50 feet high, between which led a sheltered path leading from the grandstand to the club house of the Turf and Field Club.

#### Fifty Years Ago

May 27, 1930

MOSCOW — Although the disorders in India are being commented upon throughout the Soviet Union with the frankest sympathy for the enemies of the British empire, Mahatma Gandhi personally finds little sympathy here. In some circles Gandhi is regarded openly as an enemy of the Indian working classes. This attitude is especially strong in anti-religious organizations. The front-page cartoon in "The Godless One," official organ of the Society of the Godless, shows an Indian worker in chains in front of a British cannon. Gandhi and a Christian bishop are pleading with the Indian commoner: "Don't remove your chains. Give yourself, darling, to be shot without resistance."



## A Race Between Catastrophe and Reason

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In the film shown to visitors at the John F. Kennedy Library there is a scene in which the young president looks out the window of the Oval Office on a rainy day. A voice says: "I remember one day when he (Kennedy) asked me what happens to the radioactive fallout, and I told him it was washed out of the clouds by the rain and would be brought to earth by the rain. And he said, looking out the window, 'You mean it's in the rain out there?' And I said, 'Yes.' He looked out the window, very sad, and didn't say a word for several minutes."

The voice is that of Jerome Wiesner, science adviser to Kennedy and for the last nine years president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He played a crucial part in alerting Kennedy to the dangers of fallout and, more broadly, to the need for control of nuclear weapons. He was among those who drafted the 1963 Soviet-American treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere.

Wiesner is retiring now as president of MIT, and the odds are that there will be no more of him in the White House. Many subjects were discussed, but the talk kept coming back to the threat of nuclear weapons.

John Hersey, from whose "Hiroshima" many Americans first learned what nuclear war could mean, spoke of the growing public hostility to technology. Exploring the reasons for it, he mentioned the Vietnam War, pollution,

the Love Canal, smart robots replacing workers. Then he said: "And some of us who are a little on in years have not forgotten Hiroshima."

Sidney Drell, a Stanford physicist, gave the audience some statistics. Since Hiroshima, he said, the nuclear powers have stockpiled 40,000 bombs. Arms control efforts have not stopped the race for more accurate, more numerous, more ingenious weapons. The United States and the Soviet Union have two-and-one-

advancing so fast that it threatens to remove even the limited security we have sought through mutual deterrence.

Arms control is a forbiddingly complicated subject for most citizens. Drell observed that the experts' arguments have become like those of the scholars of the 13th century. To them the fundamental ethical and moral issues of religion had degenerated into questions of how many angels there are on the head of a pin.

In his recent book, "Endgame:

Johnson administration in 1968 to go ahead with MIRVs — multi-warhead missiles — without trying to negotiate agreed limits on them. We thought that they would put us ahead in the arms race. In fact, Russian development of huge MIRVed missiles has made us fear that our land-based weapons are vulnerable, and led us toward the vastly expensive, environmentally disastrous MX missile program.

Wiesner, responding to the talks at MIT, said the central problem in controlling nuclear weapons was how the public could understand and share in decision-making.

"We are running a race between catastrophe and understanding," he said. "We have outrun the processes by which we make our decisions and manage the society. It is so difficult to challenge the military decisions; there is no court, no forum. We have to find a process by which to challenge an MX, because it will only make our lives more dangerous."

In a gloomy time, Wiesner still thinks that citizens can make a difference — can stop nuclear folly. Various speakers called him an optimist.

He said: "I don't know whether I'm an optimist or not, but I'm a realist. I realize this is the only world we've got. We have to use our intelligence, our reason — and work just a little bit harder."

©1980, The New York Times

### Does the post-Hiroshima generation still appreciate the horror of nuclear weapons?

half times as many nuclear warheads deployed today as they did when their strategic arms talks began 10 years ago.

"More and more we hear of usable nuclear weapons," Drell said, "and of nuclear war fighting and winning. Where are we going? Do we even still remember what nuclear explosions do? Does the post-Hiroshima generation still appreciate the horror of nuclear weapons and the dangers posed by the prospect of a nuclear conflict?"

Listening to the discussion, one realized how most of us have come to take nuclear weapons for granted. The reality of those weapons is so terrible that we simply close our eyes to it. We assume that the balance of terror will hold. But in fact, as Sidney Drell said, weapons technology is

The Inside Story of SALT II. Scribe Talbot has drawn the nuclear debate has similarly uncrossed down to how many MIRVs are on the head of our modern pins, the ICBMs."

We do not know how to address the issues in the usual ways of democratic debate. Yet arms control can make a difference. So the history of the last 20 years shows.

Suppose, for example, that the test-ban treaty had not been successfully negotiated. The competitive pressures for atmospheric testing in both the United States and the Soviet Union would surely have led to large numbers of tests — and immense amounts of fallout, polluting the earth into the indefinite future.

Or consider the decision of the

## The French Play Into a Clever Soviet Hand

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Warsaw, 1980 is nothing like Munich 1938. Valery Giscard d'Estaing bears little resemblance to Chamberlain or Daladier, and even if he had wanted to negotiate a "capitulation" of Afghanistan, he does not have the where-withal.

The French president may have managed to go to Warsaw without soiling his hands, but they dangled empty when he came back. Now, empty hands are perhaps less of an embarrassment than dirty ones, but the French president's stature was not enhanced.

On the other hand, this error of Western diplomacy has turned out to be an excellent piece of international maneuvering by the Kremlin. It was a vital success for Leonid Brezhnev, who thereby undertook a threefold operation — one of the most sophisticated machinations of his career.

His first, short-term goal was tactical. The Warsaw summit talks signified the end of the international quarantine imposed on the Soviet Union since the invasion of Afghanistan. Pravda called the Warsaw meeting "a perfectly natural step for France and the Soviet Union," while making it clear that Moscow had not made the slightest concession on Afghanistan.

### Respectability

Thus, the Kremlin has been able to declare that the French president's presence in the Polish capital 48 hours after the end of the Warsaw Pact conference there restored to the Soviet Union the international respectability that it seemed to have lost after the Kabul coup.

The Warsaw excursion was even more profitable for the Kremlin in the medium term, because it indicated that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has accepted the Soviet concept of the divisibility of detente.

According to Moscow, Afghanistan should be no more than a marginal problem for Europe, which must now cooperate with the Soviet Union just as it did before the Kabul intervention.

Furthermore, in deciding not to consult his allies about going to Warsaw, but to inform them only at the last moment, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has made a move toward the Soviet Union and away from the

United States. Such shifts are precisely one of the main goals of Soviet diplomacy.

Paris may find it less than pleasant that Pravda concludes its commentary on the "useful meeting" in Warsaw by emphasizing that detente has been paralyzed only by NATO's decision to modernize its nuclear arsenal, and that the international situation has deteriorated because of "activities of certain imperialist forces" and not at all due to the brutal Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

### Soviet Idea

The masterstroke of the Soviet undertaking initiated by the Warsaw conference is the one that will be completed in the longer term. It is now clear that the idea of holding a "summit conference of major responsible states" is not a French concept, but that it was suggested by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet during their recent meeting in Vienna.

This idea may seem to go contrary to Soviet interests. It appears clear that the Soviet Union would be on the losing side at any conference where it would be facing the United States, Britain and China, even if France were to remain in a neutral limbo.

The explanation is simple: The Soviet Union would like to sow the seeds of the idea of calling a new world conference of the Yalta type, that is, a meeting of "major responsible states" that would ratify the status quo — meaning the new division of the world. The Soviet Union wants the world to recognize the frontiers of its new Afro-Asian empire and to acknowledge its vested interests in the Indian Ocean area as well as its participation in "safeguarding the petroleum sources in the Middle East."

The invasion of Afghanistan was only one of many steps toward the achievement of the grand design. None of the preceding steps — Indochina, Angola, Ethiopia — met real opposition from the West. Why then make so much trouble about Afghanistan?

Moscow must allow some time for the idea of calling a new Yalta conference to sink in. That is why the Kremlin has cleverly suggested

to the French a summit conference "of responsible countries, on condition that the international situation does not deteriorate." Such a conference could not take place before next year at the earliest. This would allow the Soviet Union to gain a great deal of time without making the slightest concession. Here is a familiar Kremlin ploy: the step-by-step method, the steps being those that the West must take in the direction indicated by Moscow.

Two days after Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's return from Warsaw, Stepan Chernomyrkin, the Soviet ambassador in Paris, declared at a press conference that the situation in Afghanistan is "irreversible" and that any discussion on the withdrawal of the Red Army can only follow recognition of the current regime in Kabul. Mr. Chernomyrkin is an expert in that sort of situation, since he was the Soviet ambassador in Prague in 1968 and one of the principal organizers of the Soviet invasion as well as the creator of the idea of a "temporary stay" (which seems durable) of the Red Army in Czechoslovakia.

Referring to the Warsaw encounter, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the president of the French National Assembly, declared: "The world is gaining either toward a major bargaining session between the superpowers or toward total war. I don't want France to be cuckolded by the Russians or the Americans."

But it has been, and it is.

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### Letters

#### A Woman Recalls

The anniversary of the Normandy landings comes soon. On June 6, 1944, thousands of young American men found death in our waters or on our beaches, dunes or cliffs. They fought with courage and fear and hope and above all with generosity. They were in their 20s, they didn't want to die. They had left their families and their country to free Europe from slavery to a totalitarian power.

Oh, how well I remember them. They were tall, strong and tolerant. In their tombs they should be happy to see the living live in harmony, but there is no such vision from

their cemeteries. May God protect France and forgive the omissions of its leaders. And may a French woman speak her heart to the American people.

GENEVIEVE RESSE

Amiens, France

#### Button-Down Malaise

It's just a point of view from Montana, but after reading Justine De Lacy's excellent "Lonely Monsters" (JHT, May 17) I figure there just must be something wrong with a society that has to say it with buttons and T-shirts.

PETER B. MARTIN

Montana, France

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published daily except on Sundays and public holidays.  
Printed in the U.S.A. by The New York Times Company, 170 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038.  
Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional mailing offices.  
Postmaster: Please send address changes in New York City to The New York Times Company, 170 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038. Outside New York City to The New York Times Company, 4 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10038.

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Portugal  
Cultivat  
Polarit

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — The pro-gover press is depicting Mar a pervasive and growing an Portugal. In the five months the ruling right-of-center Democr Alliance came to power, or them" line has hardened goal is to polarize national and ensure victory for the a in the autumn elections and slide for its presidential can Gen. Antonio Soares Came December.

The tactic is being emplo hawks in the Western allia the Warsaw Pact square up to the Communist drumbeating is same time fashionable and us the government.

Anti-Marxism lies behind ance's choice of a little-known conservative general as its many presidential race. The 52-year Carneiro — no relation to Democratic Premier Francisco Carneiro — is a tough, well-regarded by his milita leagues and subordinates, get, cultured and widely re has an uncompromising re opposition to Communism.

### Military Role

Alliance strategists predict ble election victory this year on their still-cohesive voting ty, overt electioneering in ment, and a badly divided opposition unable to offer alternative.

Premier Sa Carneiro has almost a point of honor the envisaged democracy milita or should be subservient to power — a feature notably in modern Portuguese history there was surprise when his named Gen. Soares Carneiro presidential candidate was observed the critics: was th commitment to true Western democracy? The government is slow to answer this question.

Officials are now saying choice was made in the best only a determined career could wield sufficient influence wrenched the last vestiges of from any military politician hovering in the barracks and flank the revolutionary left. The Comelli of the Revolution are due to be extinguished ne Furthermore, the official of the present president, Gen. Ramalho Eanes, would be Isar as is feared by a fellow officer.

The alliance's Social Demos and Christian Democratic blocs deny claim that Gen. Eanes is the 1976 elections, is out to figures them. Some members of the and depict him as a dangerous in a potential dictator and a pol insecure underminer of all m

Gen. Soares Carneiro, other hand, is promoted as anced figure whose easier pe ty and wider experience will the transformations that i ance plans for the country.

Observers who have Gen. Eanes' cautious app the last four years find this al of him hard to swallow, w political opposition is in shal green with the alliance's ment of Gen. Soares Carneiro that he represents a return to the past — to the conservatism of the Communist Party, odorous free speech restricted and pla liberties curtailed.

### Dissension

Some on the right have pointing to West Germany's wildest ample of a democratic statel the unsympathetic to its domestic the Communist Party. Whether go as far as to try to outlaw repeatedly Stalinist. Park now the Communist Party is not clear conduct.

Although military source pains to dampen them, the fears that the political squab settled for the presidency under of the military candidates could be dangerous divisions in the and professional soldiers who servative in outlook but to the state and in full co their troops. They imply th significance should be given 3,500 officers and noncomm officers who gathered for the during last month's celebra days ago the anniversary of the m Their influence is said to be a post-mal or nonexistent.

There is little doubt that military strategy will employed in the forthcoming for the presidency, the out of which will be decisive for the and of the country. By the time of the elections, Portugal, hence come round, Portugaocracy will either have gre and blossomed or fallen by the side. It is a critical moment.

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Chief Editorial Writer

Director of Finance

Director of Circulation

Director of Advertising

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**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**Nippon Electric Predicts Large Profit**

May 26 (NYT) — Nippon Electric said that it predicts after-tax profit for the year ending March 31 to rise 37 percent to 18 billion yen (about \$81 million), despite an expected cost of materials.

**Mitsubishi Wins Saudi Order**

May 26 (Reuters) — Japan's Mitsubishi Electric said that it has won a \$72.5 million order from the Saudi Electricity Authority for power transforming substations to be built at 12 locations in the Qassim district, about 280 miles northwest of Riyadh.

**Forecasts Larger Profit This Year**

May 26 (Reuters) — Sharp Corp. said it expects a 20 percent after-tax profit for the year ending March 31 to 15 billion yen (about \$63 million), on sales of 465 billion yen, up 18 percent on the year.

**Expect Fiat to Maintain Dividend**

May 26 (Reuters) — Fiat, to announce its financial results tomorrow, is expected to pay an unchanged dividend of 180 lire (cents) per share on net profits not much changed from 1978, to financial analysts.

**Joint Venture Set Up in Singapore**

May 26 (AP-DJ) — Phillips Petroleum of the United States and Phillips Petroleum Singapore Chemical Co. have set up a joint venture, Phillips Petroleum Singapore Chemical, to manufacture high-density polyethylene for export to South-East Asia.

**Sumitomo Electric Predicts Lower Profit**

May 26 (Reuters) — Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. said it expects after-tax profit for the year ending March 31 to fall 5 percent to 5 billion yen (about \$22.6 million), from 5.3 billion yen, due to higher material and fuel prices.

**Yen's Rise Called Excessive by Japan Bank**

May 26 (AP-DJ) — The sharp climb on the foreign exchange market is excessive, Japan Governor Haruo Mostaki said today.

**Japanese Firms Register Half Earnings in Half**

May 26 (AP-DJ) — A survey by the business daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun, showed today.

**Japanese Bank Loans to Malaysia**

May 26 (AP-DJ) — The port bank of Japan has agreed to extend four separate loans to Malaysia, totaling 12.85 billion yen (about \$553 million), to develop oil and gas resources in the Sarawak area.

**Bank of Japan and the**

Bank of Japan and the Ministry of Finance have agreed to extend four separate loans to Malaysia, totaling 12.85 billion yen (about \$553 million), to develop oil and gas resources in the Sarawak area.

**COMPANY REPORTS**

Company	1978 Revenue	1978 Profit	1979 Revenue	1979 Profit
Chemical Industry	395,250	12,530	339,630	8,650
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.	369,780	6,670	310,980	6,080
Nippon Electric	1,437	1,271	1,404	1,247

**France Fosters 'Telematique' Industry**

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, May 26 (NYT) — Like the ancient Greeks, the French seem to always have a word for new developments.

Telematique is the name the French have just invented for what they expect will be the next stage of the computer industry's development: the introduction into offices and homes of inexpensive terminals linked by telephone lines with central computers.

The terminals can be used to find phone numbers, check the time of the local movie, transmit written messages and even report burglaries secretly to the police.

Using every carrot and stick at its disposal, the French government is now trying to push its electronic companies into the forefront of this emerging new market.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing says it is in high-technology areas such as this that France must compensate for its lack of oil by "learning to export its brain power."

**Telematique**

Telematique has thus joined the list of advanced new industries that the French government hopes will eventually replace shipbuilding and other decaying sectors as the mainstay of the French economy.

The government sees low prices as a key

**\$30 Benchmark OPEC Oil Price Foreseen**

LONDON, May 26 (Reuters) — Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are likely to use a benchmark of at least \$30 a barrel for Saudi crude if they decide to unify oil prices when they meet in Algiers on June 9, oil industry sources said.

Oil analysts said that Saudi crude is currently underpriced at \$28 a barrel compared with the average official price for OPEC crude at around \$30.75.

In other oil developments, there are fears that Algeria's crude oil price might push past \$40 a barrel, according to a spokesman from the

sonatrach's rise on May 16 of \$1 a barrel to \$38.21, the most modest in the latest OPEC increases, was

directly linked to Nigeria's 51 cents a barrel increase on April 1.

sonatrach said that its \$1 rise was simply equivalent to Nigeria's 51 cents applied for the full second quarter.

Noting last week that Nigeria joined Libya in a \$2 rise, the newsletter said that pressure might be on Algeria to follow.

In Abu Dhabi, Oil Minister Mansour bin Zayed al-Othaimi announced that the United Arab Emirates has raised the price of its liquefied petroleum gas by 35 cents to \$5.75 per million British thermal units.

He told the official Emirates news agency that the increase was backdated to May 1 and followed an increase in the Emirates' crude-oil price of \$2 a barrel announced earlier this week.

A barrel of Emirates' crude oil now costs \$31.65.

In Bahrain, the Qatar news agency said that Oman raised the price of its crude oil by \$2 to \$32.20 a barrel retroactively to May 1.

The increase conformed with increases by other oil-producing countries in the region, the agency said, quoting a spokesman from the

finance ministry have a series of anti-inflation and yen-support packages in effect.

The central bank has also boosted the official discount rate to a record-matching 9 percent a year and clamped down restrictions on the pace of commercial bank-lending increases.

**Saudis Set Project With Japan, Taiwan**

BAHRAIN, May 26 (Reuters) — Loans totaling 1.2 billion Saudi riyals (about \$360 million) have been approved for two joint projects between the Saudi Basic Industries Corp. (Sabik) and Japan and Taiwan, the official Saudi press agency reported.

The agency, quoting a spokesman of the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, said the loans, endorsed by the General Investment Fund's board of directors, would help finance 60 percent of the costs of the two projects — a methanol plant by a Japanese consortium and a urea/ammonia fertilizer plant by Taiwan.

The outcome of the next wage round, starting this autumn, will be similar to the current round, with average earnings keeping slightly ahead of inflation, the institute said.

Though the rate of change would diminish slightly, the institute forecast earnings still 18.5 percent higher in fourth quarter 1981 than fourth quarter 1980.

Unemployment will continue to rise rapidly over the forecast period to end-1981 but would only lead to a slight reduction in the growth of real earnings, it added.

The impact of the deficit forecast in the non-financial corporate sector would be felt initially on investment, but would have further effects on future employment and output, the institute said.

Forecast gross trading profits, excluding North Sea oil, falling this year to £2.5 billion in 1975 prices from £3.5 billion in 1979, and to £1.2 billion next year.

Output was forecast to fall 1 percent in 1980, compared with a Treasury budget forecast of a drop of 2.5 percent, rising by 0.5 percent in 1981.

Despite the depressed level of economic activity, the institute has revised upward predictions for a

current account deficit to £2.5 billion in 1980 from £1.8 billion.

**British Inflation Held Likely to Continue**

LONDON, May 26 (Reuters) — Price inflation in Britain will continue high for another 18 months, according to an economic review by the National Institute.

The institute forecast shows consumer prices up at an average 17 percent in 1980 and 15 percent in 1981, mainly due to wage inflation arising from collective bargaining.

High inflation and falling output will hit non-financial corporate profits and this sector will run a deficit of around £10 billion in 1980, even more in 1981.

The institute noted, a "year ago we expressed our skepticism about any direct link between money supply target and wage settlements, and events so far have justified that skepticism."

In the last 12 months retail price inflation has doubled to nearly 22 percent, and the underlying rate of growth of average earnings has increased from 15 percent to just over 20 percent.

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current account deficit to £2.5 billion in 1980 from £1.8 billion.

**Algeria-Yugoslavia Pact**

BELGRADE, May 26 (Reuters) — Algeria has agreed to sell natural gas to Yugoslavia and resume oil sales that were interrupted last year, officials said today.

Officials said that Algeria would sell 1.5 billion cubic meters (52.5 billion cubic feet) of gas to Yugoslavia annually.

**CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for May 23-26, 1980 excluding bank service charges

Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.
Belgian franc	36.57	Swiss franc	2.05
Canadian dollar	1.31	Thai baht	25.5
Dutch guilder	3.76	West German mark	3.36
French franc	6.55	Yen	163.6

(\*) Commercial franc; (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound; (c) Units of 100; (d) Units of 1,000.

**CECA 8% 1975-1982**

EMPRUNT DE \$US 50.000.000.—

AVIS AUX PORTEURS D'OBLIGATIONS DE L'EMPRUNT 8.75% 1975-1982 DE \$US 50.000.000.—

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**Inflation in U.S. Seen Below 10%**

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, May 26 — Chances are "very good" that the annual rate of inflation in the United States will drop below 10 percent by midsummer, Charles Schultz, President Carter's chief economic adviser, said yesterday.

Mr. Schultz also said that the U.S. economy is declining faster than the administration expected, but that the declining inflation rate would help shorten the economic downturn.

"In the last several months, particularly in April and probably in May, the economy has probably declined at a faster rate than we and other forecasters were thinking a couple of months ago," the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers said.

Mr. Schultz said the "recession" will be somewhat larger than we expected, but the rapid fall in interest rates and the beginning of a decline in inflation should stop the erosion of consumer purchasing power that is contributing to the recession.

By summer the inflation rate would probably stay at between 9 and 10 percent, remaining there till the end of the year, he said. "During the second half of the year, sometime this summer, we've got a very good chance of seeing inflation move down below double digits," Mr. Schultz said.

"If you look at the Consumer Price Index, that is very likely to happen," he added. Mortgage interest rates, a large factor in the movement of the index, will be dropping, he said.

Since President Carter imposed stricter credit controls to halt the "massive bubble of inflation," Mr. Schultz said, the economic news has been "both good and bad."

On one hand, the recession is "moving faster" than the economists had predicted. On the other hand, he said, credit controls were making interest rates come down at an unprecedented pace. He said that "will clearly help correct the speed of the recession."

Mr. Schultz said "things are moving down faster... but some corrective factors are working pretty quickly too." He added that the "economy should definitely be moving up again next year."

He predicted that inflation would sink below 10 percent by the middle of the year, adding that it declined from an annual rate of 18 percent over the first quarter of 1980 to an annual rate of about 11 percent in April.

The administration would not support a tax cut until inflation was brought under control, but thought that by next year a tax cut would be needed and justified, he said.

Mr. Schultz said the administration wanted to help domestic car manufacturers improve sales, but that the United States would not impose import restrictions. He said the U.S. unemployment rate would probably go above the administration's last forecast of 7.25 percent, but that a new forecast would not be made until July.

**Taiwan Predicts Strong Growth**

TAIPEI, May 26 (AP-DJ) — Taiwan will have an annual economic growth of 7.9 percent and an average export growth rate of 12.5 percent in real terms in the 1980s, Economic Minister Chang Kung-shih predicted today.

He said that foreign investments last year rose to a record of \$330 million, up 54.4 percent from 1978. For the first four months of 1980, foreign investment reached \$180 million, a 53.5-percent rise from the like period last year.

Mr. Chang said that Taiwan maintained an 8-percent economic growth last year, compared with the world's average of 3.4 percent. The growth for the first half of this year is estimated at 7.2 percent.

**Markets Closed**

All financial markets were closed Monday in the United States for Memorial Day, and in all of Europe except Italy for Whit Monday.

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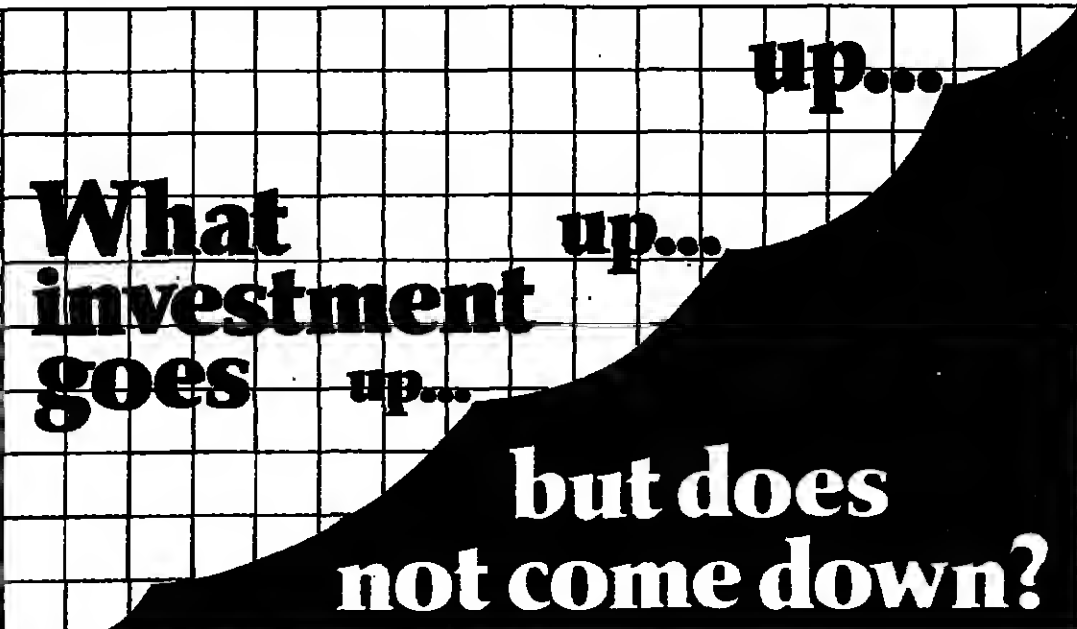
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# Britain Likely to Use High Salaries to Lure Executives

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, May 26 (NYT) — The lucrative contract that enticed Ian MacGregor from Wall Street to head the British Steel Corp. seems to reflect a decision by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to attract executive talent to nationalized industries by paying higher salaries.

The government has long paid those who run the state-owned companies substantially less than their counterparts in private industry, but that is beginning to change.

The Top Salary Review Body, a government group, is expected to submit a report soon proposing wage increases for much of the government hierarchy, including the managers of Britain's 25 nationalized industries. They have urged the Review Body, through their National

Industries Chairmen's Group, to overhaul the system for determining public-sector salaries. Many of the managers were reportedly irritated by the announcement that the government would pay \$4.1 million to Lazard Freres, the firm in which Mr. MacGregor is a partner, if he meets his performance targets at British Steel over the next three years.

Mr. MacGregor will be paid \$109,000 a year in salary as head of British Steel, which has 170,000 employees and \$7.4 billion in annual revenues. The salary is the same as that of his predecessor, but as a limited partner in Lazard Freres during his tenure at British Steel, he will share in the \$4.1 million payment to the firm.

In the words of one specialist, "no self-respecting manager is going to sit there and take his \$44,000," a typical current salary, equivalent to about \$100,000, without complaint. By comparison, chief executives of private British companies earn roughly twice as much. Chief executives of large U.S. corporations often earn \$500,000 to \$1 million a year in salary and bonus.

At B.L. Ltd., formerly British Leyland, talks are reported to have been going on for the last several months about the proper pay for Sir Michael Edwards, its South African-born chairman and chief executive.

The level under discussion is about \$225,000, 75 percent higher than the \$128,700 he now receives, the highest amount paid from public funds to anyone in Britain. B.L. is more than 99 percent government-owned. It has 160,000 employees and \$6.7 billion in annual revenues. Top managers of the major American automotive companies routinely

earn, with bonuses, better than \$300,000 a year.

The year-old Conservative government has often expressed interest in restoring incentives to all kinds of business enterprises, and the preceding Labor administration was also known to have been ready to pay bigger money to attract top executives.

The intensity of the Tory commitment to get the best executives — particularly for its steel company, which is losing \$1 billion a year — is shown by the fact that the government kept after Mr. MacGregor and Lazard Freres, which originally

had sought a package nearly twice as large as the one finally accepted.

For its part, the government's Department of Industry is trying to play down the notion that the MacGregor transaction will lead to a number of other big contracts for executives in nationalized companies.

"I think that would be a wrong conclusion," a spokesman said. "I don't say it won't have an effect on other people who might wonder whether I could have gotten a bit more," but most people who come into this kind of job do it because they want to."

Indeed, it is still possible to hire talent without spectacular British Steel-type lures.

This month, British Shipbuilders announced the appointment of Robert Atkinson, 64-year-old chairman of Aurora Holdings, an engineering and steel concern, to succeed Adm. Sir Anthony Griffin. Mr. Atkinson will earn a flat \$39,000, about 14 percent less than at Aurora. He said his main motivation was patriotic duty.

At British Aerospace, A.W. Pearce, a former ESO manager interested in aviation, replaced a Labor appointee, Lord Beswick, with-

out any special monetary inducement.

But Mrs. Thatcher, in a television interview, indicated the direction of government pay policy in reply to criticism about the arrangements for Mr. MacGregor.

"I am appalled at reaction" to the appointment, she said. "What sort of country is it which says we can pay enormous sums for footballers — in some cases more than \$1 million — but not to get the best person here to Britain to get a steel industry which is in trouble thriving and flourishing again?"

# Ailing Ivory Coast Pins Hopes on Oil

By Gregory Jaynes

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (NYT) — Earlier this month the government of this prosperous republic quietly announced that 10 ailing projects that would have cost \$1.43 billion had been shelved. The excuse given was a shocking revelation: So far a time there has been no oil for the capital, television will not be expanded nationwide, the town of Yamoussoukro, President Houphouët-Boigny's boyhood home and the site of one of the palaces, will not get a new hospital and Abidjan will not get a bridge.

The economic troubles rampant in the rest of the world reached the Ivory Coast. However, the phrase "for a time" must be given attention. The Ivory Coast has struck oil. The Beller field, discovered over two years ago, starts production in July. It is expected to produce 6.3 million barrels a year, about half the amount it has been importing.

A second oilfield, discovered just two months ago, is expected to yield twice as much as the first, and the country hopes to be self-sufficient in oil by 1982. After that it expects to start exporting. It has been importing at a cost of \$1 billion a year. The oil could not have come at a more crucial time.

Cocoa, coffee and the steady hand of the president have kept the Ivory Coast afloat for an annual increase in the national product of 8 percent, the highest in black Africa. In 1960, the country's per capita income was \$100. Now it is \$200. Last year the decision was made to stockpile cocoa beans to drive the price back up. This has not worked, and 10 percent of the 315,000 tons in storage have been sold on the spot market, mostly in Eastern Europe.

The president, the head of state since independence from France in 1960, is 74 years old. He rules a country of 7.5 million people, 80 percent of whom are under 20 years old, and college students are held every five years. Businessmen and diplomats who have been in the country recently say that he has talked of an administrative "revolution," perhaps the naming of a vice president. But he looks as though commitments and conferences in other countries will make it impossible for the president to convene the congress in June.

The two-month summer holiday brings the government to a halt for July and August. "So now we're looking at the fall for a successor," said a West German economist. "You cannot underestimate the amount of interest in the successor. It's over everything."

The country, despite the oil, has a social problem that oil will not solve. Its young population balks at working the fields. There are 2.5 million migrant workers in the Ivory Coast, from poorer neighboring countries, doing the bulk of the agricultural work. In Abidjan, a sparkling city of glass and steel skyscrapers, the population is officially 800,000. However, taking into account the influx of the young, the figure is more like 1.5 million. Officially, unemployment is 10 percent; economists put the figure in the capital as high as 45 percent.

# British Steel May Speed Shutdowns

LONDON, May 26 (Reuters) — British Steel's new chairman, Ian MacGregor, said that plans for steel closures might have to be accelerated because of the deteriorating economic situation, the British Press Association reported.

Mr. MacGregor told journalists before starting a fact-finding tour of the British Steel plant at Port Talbot, South Wales, that the "storm clouds seem to be increasing rather than the reverse."

He said the world economic problems had deteriorated even further since the original timetable for the slimming down of the British Steel industry had been drawn up. Mr. MacGregor was accompanied by retiring British Steel Chairman Sir Charles Villiers on his Port Talbot visit.

## 5,000 Jobs to Go

Five thousand Port Talbot steel jobs are due to go by the end of this year with further jobs being cut back over the next two years. Production at Port Talbot, and Llanwern, near Newport, is to be halved.

Mr. MacGregor said that he still had not had the opportunity to determine whether additional cuts needed to be made. He would be taking a "firm decision after I have ascertained the facts."

British Steel needed its slim-down operation to bring its workforce into line with foreign competition, he said.

Mr. MacGregor said the plans must be implemented as they were originally drawn up.

# Indonesia Charges 2 West German Firms

HONG KONG, May 26 (AP-DJ)

— Indonesia has accused two major West German companies of channeling millions of dollars in illicit payments to a now-dead official of Pertamina, the state energy company, in exchange for favored treatment on contracts for Indonesia's mammoth Krakatau steel project.

The allegations are contained in a statement submitted by Pertamina's lawyers to the Singapore high court. The state oil company is involved in a dispute over more than \$35 million in bank deposits left by the late Haji Achmad Thahir, the official who was the closest personal aide to former Pertamina president-director Lt. Gen. Ibnu Sutowo.

In the statement, Pertamina said for the first time that the West German companies — Siemens and Kloeckner Industrie-Anlagen — made payments to Mr. Thahir in connection with more than \$500 million in contracts for the steel complex that the companies concluded in 1973 and 1974.

Siemens officials have denied that illicit payments were made to Mr. Thahir.

The Pertamina allegations add a new dimension to the at least \$10.5-billion failure of the state oil company, which forced the government to take over the company's finances in 1975. Later that year, the government severed ties between Pertamina and the Krakatau project by switching contractor agreements from Pertamina to Krakatau itself.

Long-Standing Rumors The charges also lend credence to long-standing rumors of large-scale corruption involving West German contractors for the Krakatau steel project.

President Suharto has all but absolved Gen. Sutowo of any wrongdoing in the project or the Thahir affair. The government announced last week that, due to a lack of proof of any wrongdoing, it would not sue Gen. Sutowo for the Pertamina's failure under his management "unless new evidence is found."

Karthika Ratna Thahir, the late official's second wife and a claimant to the bank deposit, has charged in a new affidavit submitted in the case that Gen. Sutowo was "fully aware" of the Thahir deposits. She said that her husband did nothing at Pertamina without the general's "knowledge, permission and consent."

The charges and countercharges stem from a prolonged legal dispute over who owns the accounts in the

Singapore branch of Sumitomo Bank containing more than 60 million Deutsche marks and more than \$1.4 million — Asian currency unit deposits made jointly in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Thahir.

The legal dispute pits Mrs. Thahir against Mr. Thahir's two sons by his first wife, who are the executors of his estate, and against Pertamina, which claims the money was "illegitimately" obtained by Mr. Thahir through abuse of his position.

In a statement submitted May 12, lawyers for Pertamina contended that the money in the Sumitomo accounts are "proceeds of monies retained or bribes, rewards or commissions" paid to Haji Thahir by foreign contractors and that the funds belong to Pertamina.

To support the argument, the oil company disclosed for the first time some detailed information on the

Krakatau contracts. Pertamina alleges that:

• On several occasions, payments totalling exactly 5 percent of Pertamina contract installments to Siemens were deposited in the Thahir's Sumitomo accounts. The deposits allegedly occurred a few weeks after Pertamina paid each installment to Siemens.

• Mr. Thahir informed Siemens and Kloeckner of an impending financial crisis at Pertamina in late 1973, and helped to arrange special contract provisions to ensure the companies were paid off speedily. For this, Pertamina said, Siemens and Kloeckner "rewarded" him with illicit payments.

• Siemens and Kloeckner made special written requests to change the conditions of payments in their contracts with Pertamina, apparently to facilitate the channeling of money into Thahir's accounts.

# Oil Drilling Mini-Boom Aids Indonesia Prospects

JAKARTA, May 26 (AP-DJ)

— Despite falling crude oil production in each of the last three years and the expectation of a further decline in 1980, Indonesia's oil prospects are the brightest they have been in at least five years, analysts said prior to the Indonesian Petroleum Association's annual convention, opening here tomorrow.

As one oilman put it: "Eighteen months ago, I wouldn't have thought this [new surge of activity] possible. But what was impractical in the 1970s is profitable now, I believe the potential here now is enormous for oil and gas."

It is that kind of talk, coupled with an anticipated 40 percent increase in the number of new wells drilled this year, that is leading such government officials as Mines and Energy Minister Subroto to characterize Indonesia's recent oil and gas exploration activity as "a mini-boom."

The outlook for exploration is critical to Indonesia's economy. Last year, spiraling oil price hikes raised revenues. But Indonesia must find still more oil to help fund its ambitious development plans in the 1980s.

Revised government estimates put oil and gas revenues for the fiscal year which ended March 31 at \$6.81 billion, higher than anticipated.

However, officials continue to worry about the dominant role petroleum plays in Indonesia's ability to remain solvent. Last fiscal year, petroleum accounted for 52.7 per-

cent of Indonesia's national income. The figure promises to be even higher once lagging oil and gas receipts earned last year are accounted for.

According to Mr. Subroto, 35 contractors are working in 44 areas of the Indonesian archipelago. A total of 17 contracts have been concluded in the last year, including three signed last week.

Mr. Subroto says a dozen more pacts are expected to be concluded by the end of 1980. He and other government officials are confident such increases in exploration can reverse the downward trend in production in recent years.

From a high of 1.68 million barrels of crude a day in 1977, production slipped 6 percent to 1.59 million barrels last year and is expected to bottom out at about 1.55 million barrels a day this year.

Government projections are that by mid-1981, output will be on the upswing again, and by the end of 1984 it will stand at 1.83 million barrels a day — a rise of 18 percent in four years.

The size of Indonesia's reserves is unclear. The Oil & Gas Journal last year estimated Indonesia's proven reserves at 10 billion barrels. Others have suggested the figure may be anywhere from 7 to 15 billion. And government officials, including Mr. Subroto, have hinted that potential reserves might be as high as 50 billion barrels.

It is expected to be three or four years before the impact of the exploration "mini-boom" is felt in production.

# Hong Kong to Establish New Stock Market Firm

HONG KONG, May 26

(Reuters) — Members of a working party on the unification of Hong Kong's four stock exchanges have unanimously agreed that a new company called the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (S.E.H.K.) should be incorporated as soon as possible. Commissioner for Securities Usdin McInnes said today.

Mr. McInnes, chairman of the working party, said it was agreed that initial subscribers to the new company would be members of the Hong Kong Federation of Stock Exchanges and that members of the four existing exchanges would be eligible to apply for partly paid shares.

He said it was agreed the new company would ultimately run the new exchange but its short-term function would be to negotiate specially built premises for the new ex-

change to operate on or floor and be responsible for a new exchange.

Each share in the new company would be sold to the holder to meet the new exchange, when ready. Mr. McInnes said the premises will be by the number of dealers carry on business there.

Gold Futures

Separately, commodities said that deliveries of gold against futures contracts traded on the proposed gold futures market is like London.

A spokesman for the Commodity Exchange confirmed contract specifications, however.

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# U.S. Trade Ban Hurts Russia, Officials Say

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON (NYT) — In the 15 months since President Carter's actions on trade between the United States and the Soviet Union, the weapon of trade restriction has proven a cumbersome political, it has been largely ineffective. The Russians are still in business. Economically, President Carter's actions have had some effect, but if the Soviet Union has suffered from the actions, so have farmers and manufacturers. Officially, the Russians maintain they have been little affected by the actions. There is no evidence that they are having difficulty getting grain from other countries, according to U.S. officials, who say they are little more than a nuisance.

As with grain, they can find what they want elsewhere. A somewhat different story develops, however, from conversations with government officials here and with some company executives involved in East-West trade. The technology ban has caused the Russians to delay certain industrial projects — and spend more — as they try to step up business with Western Europe and Japan.

In addition, a ban on phosphate shipments to the Russian fertilizer industry endangers future food output. Many other exports that are not covered by the embargo have been stalled, in part by dockworkers' continuing refusal to load Soviet goods.

As for industry, trade with the Soviet Union had been growing dramatically over the last decade. Some 500 U.S. companies have been dealing with the Russians, and although volume was still relatively small, it was profitable business that promised considerable growth. Before the embargo, the Commerce Department's East-West trade section estimated that exports to the Soviet Union in 1980 would increase to \$4.8 billion (including grain sales). Now, however, exports may be trimmed to \$1.5 billion. Exports classified as representing high technology, initially estimated to reach \$200 million this year, are expected to drop to \$50 million.

According to analysts here, the replacement of technology items cannot be accomplished all that easily — particularly in vehicle production, civil aviation, chemicals and energy — without access to American knowledge, and planning now has to begin from new orientations. "Although our expertise is often denied," said a State Department official, "the Russians value it pretty highly, especially for the big projects they like to build."

Short-Term Discomfort Some short-term discomfort is being felt by the Russians from the ban on software and spare parts for dual IBM 148 computers for the Summer Olympics. Also caught by the embargo are servicing and supply of spare parts for IBM for a 370-158 computer for the Kama River plant and for a 370-148 computer for Intourist, the nation's travel service.

Similarly caught is Control Data, which was to supply parts and software for a Cyber 6400 computer at the Dubna Nuclear Institute and for a Cyber 173 for seismic research. "We are hurting them," says Eric Hirschhorn, deputy assistant Commerce secretary for export administration. "They are forced to do without, or face substantial delays."

Russian Five-Year Plan As the Russians attempt to plan their economy — and try to make calculations for their new five-year plan — they had been counting on gains in productivity from computers and other forms of high technology. And with the fate of the Salt 2

## Milan Stock Market

May 26, 1980  
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Stock	Price	Change
ANIC	1,200.00	+10.00
ENI	1,200.00	+10.00
ENEL	1,200.00	+10.00
ENI	1,200.00	+10.00
ENI	1,200.00	+10.00
ENI	1,200.00	+10.00
ENI	1,200.00	+10.00
ENI	1,200.00	+10.00
ENI	1,200.00	+10.00
ENI	1,200.00	+10.00

## Tokyo Exchange

May 26, 1980

Stock	Price	Change
Asahi	1,200.00	+10.00
Fuyo	1,200.00	+10.00
Sanwa	1,200.00	+10.00
Sumitomo	1,200.00	+10.00
Industrial Bank of Japan	1,200.00	+10.00
Mitsubishi	1,200.00	+10.00
Sanwa	1,200.00	+10.00
Sumitomo	1,200.00	+10.00
Industrial Bank of Japan	1,200.00	+10.00
Mitsubishi	1,200.00	+10.00

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Date: May 26, 1980  
Time: 10:00 a.m.  
Gold futures: 328.20  
Silver futures: 16.20  
Platinum futures: 1,200.00  
Palladium futures: 1,200.00  
Gold options: 1,200.00  
Silver options: 1,200.00  
Platinum options: 1,200.00  
Palladium options: 1,200.00

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May 23, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The fund's net asset value is calculated at the end of each business day.

Fund Name	Net Asset Value
ALLIANCE (INTL) INC. (B.I.)	\$1.00
ALLIANCE (INTL) INC. (B.I.)	\$1.00
ALLIANCE (INTL) INC. (B.I.)	\$1.00
ALLIANCE (INTL) INC. (B.I.)	\$1.00
ALLIANCE (INTL) INC. (B.I.)	\$1.00
ALLIANCE (INTL) INC. (B.I.)	\$1.00
ALLIANCE (INTL) INC. (B.I.)	\$1.00
ALLIANCE (INTL) INC. (B.I.)	\$1.00
ALLIANCE (INTL) INC. (B.I.)	\$1.00
ALLIANCE (INTL) INC. (B.I.)	\$1.00

## U.S. Eyes Export Credits to Get Ban on Subsidies

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Both Congress and the Carter administration are now focusing on export credit subsidies in a new effort to get an internationally agreed ban on government export credit subsidies. Despite the recently publicized low-interest Export-Import Bank loan to an Australian airline controlled by newspaper publisher Rupert Murdoch, the United States is well down the list among the countries that subsidize export credits.

According to a study presented to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, credit subsidies are running at an annual rate of \$5.5 billion. France heads the list with \$2.3 billion, followed by Britain with \$1 billion and Japan with \$560 million. The United States is at \$315 million and West Germany at \$215 million.

U.S. Trade Representative Renbin Askew says the United States could match "excessively low" rates of competitors and "continue to do so until such low rates cease to be a factor in purchasing decisions."

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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BANCA DEL GOTTARDO	BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL	THE BANK OF BERMUDA
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENBR (OVERSEAS)	BANK JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL	BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL	BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.)	BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.	BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR	BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
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ROTHSCHILD BANK AG	J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.	SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE	SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.	SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN	UNITED OVERSEAS BANK S.A.	VEREINS-UND WESTBANK
VEREINS-UND WESTBANK	S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.	WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK	GROSZENTRALE	YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE)
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE)		

May 8, 1980

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

# U.S. \$50,000,000

## Dome Petroleum Limited

### 13 1/2% Debentures Due 1992

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL

Bank Name	Bank Name	Bank Name
DEUTSCHE BANK	IBJ INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE	SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)	HAMBROS BANK LIMITED
HAMBROS BANK LIMITED	SHEARSON LOEB RHOADES	SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.	WOOL GUNDT LIMITED	ALABAMA BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.)
ALABAMA BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.)	AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.	ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHOEDER, INC.
ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHOEDER, INC.	BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS	BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA	BANCA DEL GOTTARDO	BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL
BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL	BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENBR (OVERSEAS)	BANK CANTRADE SWITZERLAND (C.I.)
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENBR (OVERSEAS)	BANK JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL	BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANK MEES & HOPE NV	BANK OF TOKYO INTERNATIONAL	BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL	BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.)	BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.	BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR	BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE DE NEUFELISE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE NEUFELISE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET	BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG	BANQUE ROTHSCCHILD
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG	BARCLAYS INTERNATIONAL GROUP	BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSEL-BANK
BARCLAYS INTERNATIONAL GROUP	BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE	BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE	BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK	BERGBANK
BERGBANK	BERLINER HANDELS-UND FRANKFURTER BANK	BURNS FRY
BERLINER HANDELS-UND FRANKFURTER BANK	BURNS FRY	CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS
CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS	CHASE MANHATTAN	CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE
CHASE MANHATTAN	CHASE MANHATTAN	CIBC LIMITED
CIBC LIMITED	CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP	CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP	CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE	CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE	CREDIT LYONNAIS	CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON
CREDIT LYONNAIS	CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON	CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON	CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN	DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK NEDERLAND N.V.	DAIWA EUROPE N.V.	DEN DANSKE BANK
DAIWA EUROPE N.V.	DEN DANSKE BANK	DENORSKE CREDITBANK
DENORSKE CREDITBANK	DENORSKE CREDITBANK	DOMINION SECURITIES
DOMINION SECURITIES	DRESDNER BANK	DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT
DRESDNER BANK	DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT	EUROMOBILIARE S.p.A.
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT	EUROMOBILIARE S.p.A.	EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY
EUROMOBILIARE S.p.A.	EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY	ROBERT FLEMING & CO.
ROBERT FLEMING & CO.	GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.	GREENSHIELDS
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.	GREENSHIELDS	HILL SAMUEL & CO.
HILL SAMUEL & CO.	KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI	KIDDER, PEAODY INTERNATIONAL
KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI	KIDDER, PEAODY INTERNATIONAL	KLEINWORT, BENSON
KIDDER, PEAODY INTERNATIONAL	KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)	KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)	KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)	LAZARD BROTHERS & CO.
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)	LAZARD BROTHERS & CO.	MANUFACTURERS HANOVER
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER	MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.	MORGAN GRENFPILL & CO.
MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.	MORGAN GRENFPILL & CO.	MORGAN GUARANTY
MORGAN GRENFPILL & CO.	MORGAN GUARANTY	NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.	ROTHSCHILD BANK AG	J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.
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May 8, 1980







# Red Smith

## Phillies Defeat Dodgers, 2-1, on 2-Run Error in the 9th

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 (AP) — Bill Russell's throwing error in the ninth inning helped the Philadelphia Phillies defeat the Los Angeles Dodgers 2-1. The Phillies' lead was blown away by a two-run error in the ninth inning.

Phillies 2, Dodgers 1.

In the eighth inning, Mike Schmidt hit back-to-back home runs in the fifth inning to lead Philadelphia to a 6-2 victory over Houston and a sweep of their three-game series. It was the fourth time this year Schmidt and Luzinski had homered consecutively. They share the league lead with 12 each.

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## Victim of the Boycott

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT) — As executive producer of sports at the ABC Broadcasting Co., Don Ohlmeyer earns as much as Pete Rose or any other athlete in the sport. He has a budget of \$120 million a year and complete creative control of what he puts on the air.

The U.S. Olympic Committee reluctantly acceded to President Carter's request to boycott the Summer Games in Moscow, it destroyed the opportunity for Ohlmeyer to work on the Olympics from Mexico City in 1968, producing and directing the coverage in Munich and the 1976 job in Montreal, but always under the shadow of Ronnie Reagan. The 1980 games were to be his. He would be in full command and entitled to full credit, and he wanted to make it the biggest sports spectacular in U.S. television history.

Carter reacted to the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, and most Americans concurred, the United States pulled out of the Olympics from Mexico City in 1968, producing and directing the coverage in Munich and the 1976 job in Montreal, but always under the shadow of Ronnie Reagan. The 1980 games were to be his. He would be in full command and entitled to full credit, and he wanted to make it the biggest sports spectacular in U.S. television history.

Ohlmeyer was not a victim, he said the other day. "The athletes are the real victims. And what I feel worst about is that the world is not a victim. I cry at cartoons. I love sports and I love the Olympic ideal. I mean even in ancient Greece the Games were shot with commercialism and competitors cheated, that still doesn't alter the fact that the Games were a great thing."

Ohlmeyer was in his corner office on the 14th floor at 30 Rockefeller Plaza. The walls of all corridors were festooned with posters plugging the Olympics. On Ohlmeyer's desk were tapes of a byproduct of his work — a film entitled "The Golden Moment" which is the story of an American decathlete performer who falls in love with a Soviet woman at the Moscow Games.

Ohlmeyer was on NBC this weekend. Ohlmeyer produced it between the Moscow, staging athletic scenes in Memorial Coliseum in Los Angeles which was built for the 1928 Olympics and is expected to be a highlight of the 1984 Games. "We put on our own Olympics," Ohlmeyer said.

Philosophers hold that winning the number one position in TV is a distinction equal to being looked in a parade down a city street. Ohlmeyer, though, is a child of the television era. He is not a philosopher. He is a child of the television era. He is not a philosopher. He is a child of the television era.

Ohlmeyer was a husky guy, he played football, baseball and basketball in high school. He was a star at Bradley University. "But I had to go to Notre Dame," he said. "My father was a Notre Dame. The earliest memory I have is of my father's shoulder at a pep rally in the old fieldhouse."

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In Pittsburgh, Darrell Evans went three for four, including a two-run homer, and drove in three runs to help the Pirates to a 5-2 victory over the Phillies. Evans hit a grand slam home run in the ninth, giving San Diego an 11-5 victory over St. Louis and extending the St. Louis losing streak to 10 games.

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Rescue workers cut Bill Whittington from the wreckage of his car during the Indianapolis 500. He was not hurt badly.

# Unser Drops a Place In Indy 500 Finish

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26 (AP) — Bobby Unser fell from 18th to 19th place in the final official standings for yesterday's Indianapolis 500, announced today by race officials, while a protest that might have changed the top standings was rejected.

An official check showed that Hurley Haywood had completed 127 laps, one more than Unser. They both had been credited with 126 laps on the unofficial order of finishing.

The standings showed that Johnny Rutherford, the winner, had an official average time of 142.862 miles an hour. Tom Sneva, who charged from 33rd place at the start to second at the race's end, was less than 34 seconds behind Rutherford. Unser was credited with having the fastest lap of the race, 190.074 mph, on his 149th circuit around the 2.5-mile oval.

Rutherford led 118 of the 200 laps in the race. Unser, a two-time winner, led 26 laps. Other official lap leaders were: Tom Sneva, 16; Gordon Johncock, 11; Rick Mears and Mario Andretti, 10 apiece; Pancho Carter, 5; Roger Reager, 2; Tim Richmond and George Sander, one apiece.

The protest was filed on behalf of Unser, who was penalized a lap for passing the pace car under a yellow flag during the 58th lap. Unser was listed 6th after the penalty was applied. His team said he would have finished second without the penalty.

The team said Unser was waved on by the pace car. After a hearing this morning, the protest was rejected.

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# Gerulaitis Struggles, Wins As French Tennis Opens

By Nick Strout

PARIS, May 26 (IHT) — Vitas Gerulaitis stood alone today in the new auxiliary arena at Roland Garros Stadium, waiting for a stranger named Peter Elter to take his position on the other side of the net. Gerulaitis was about to play his first match since losing unexpectedly last week to Thierry Tulasne, a 16-year-old Frenchman, in the early rounds of the Italian Open.

Elter, a West German listed 101st in the latest rankings by the Association of Tennis Professionals, was tardy for the match. Five sets and almost four hours later, Gerulaitis walked off the court exhausted, but victorious. The score was 1-6, 6-1, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2.

"I never heard of the guy before," Gerulaitis said later. "Just like last week, it took a while to figure out what the guy was doing. If you've never seen the guy before it makes it a bit difficult."

Tops on Clay

Such was the first surprise on the opening day of the French International tennis tournament, the world's top clay-court event and the first of the Grand Slam tournaments.

After a cool and cloudy weekend, the sun was out today. Most of the courts were occupied early as many of the participants got in some practice time before the games opened.

As the day progressed, almost 19,000 spectators shuffled through the busy pavilion, dropping in on the different matches and occasion-

ally stopping along the rows of display booths set up by various equipment and clothing manufacturers.

Most of the fans were assembled in Center Court at 8 p.m., when Jimmy Connors won a tiebreaker to defeat Adriano Panatta, 6-4, 6-6, 6-2, 7-6, and most of them were cheering for Panatta, champion here in 1976.

Connors Philosophic

"At least they get interested in the match and express themselves," Connors said when asked if the hostile reaction bothered him. "I like the crowd here. I enjoy playing here."

Connors has been in Paris for a week to get in adequate practice time on clay.

"It takes a while to prepare on clay," Connors said. "Some players can come here three or four days ahead, but I need six or seven, mostly to get used to the forehand, to the slipping and sliding."

John McEnroe, who easily disposed of Patrice Dominguez, found the courts and the balls much faster than he anticipated. Gerulaitis, on the other hand, complained not only that the courts were too slow, but that they were in poor condition.

On Both Sides

"I was coming in on shots that I definitely would win points on in the United States," he said. "But the guy was passing me left and right."

The courts are not in great shape here by any stretch of the im-

agination. The bounce is much higher here and the clay is dry and slippery. I was watching Connors and Panatta and they were getting about three bad bounces per rally."

Told that McEnroe had described the courts as fast, Gerulaitis replied: "Talking to him after he comes back from a five-set match and see what he says."

First-round matches continue tomorrow, with Bjorn Borg opening his defense of the French championship.

McEnroe's Singles First Round

Trey Waithe, U.S., def. Gilles Moretton, France, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; Van Wittich, U.S., def. John Sadri, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Thierry Tulasne, France, def. Bernard Betsimihel, Belgium, 7-6, 7-6, 6-3; John Sadri, U.S., def. Chris Delaney, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Wojtek Fibak, Poland, def. Zoltan Kuti, Yugoslavia, 6-3, 7-6, 6-4; Boris Becker, Germany, def. South African, def. Chris Farrant, New Zealand, 6-3, 7-6, 6-4; Jose Soares, Brazil, def. Florin Segura, Romania, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1; John McEnroe, U.S., def. Patrice Dominguez, France, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

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